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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 21 1934

SIXTEEN PAGES

Country Keeps Congress Flag Flying

MADRAS, ASSAM, C.P. & BIHAR FALL IN LINE

29 Contested & 8 Uncontested Seats So Far

OPPOSITION STRENGTH MAY LEAD TO "CRITICAL DIVISIONS"

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW DELHI, Nov. 20.

In the 33 contested seats so far declared, Congress has polled votes totalling 251,000 against 83,000 polled by non-Congress groups and has captured 29 seats and lost four.

Thus Congress has secured two-third majority in votes over all India.

PROVINCIAL FIGURES

Provincial figures of course, vary. Madras tops the list having yielded to Congress 150,000 votes which is more than half of total votes polled for Congress all over India, against 33,000 polled for non-Congress candidates. In Madras presidency thus giving 80 per cent Congress votes.

WHERE MADRAS TOPS

Madras, however, shares the distinction of having captured all the contested seats with Assam, C.P. and Bihar.

The Provincial votes are as follows:—
Assam (Congress): 7,790; (Non-Congress): 5,059.
Madras (Congress): 148,009; (Non-Congress): 32,528.
Ajmer (Congress): 1,335; (Non-Congress): 2,659.
Punjab (Congress): 8,782; (Non-Congress): 10,990.
Frontier (Congress): 2,888; (Non-Congress): 2,663.
U.P. (Congress): 37,228; (Non-Congress): 17,697.

(This is based on the assumption that Yusuf Imam was a Congress candidate.)

Bihar and Orissa (Congress): 21,333; (Non-Congress): 5,953.
C.P. (Congress): 20,125; (Non-Congress): 4,407.

Delhi (Congress): 3,424; (Non-Congress): 949.

STRENGTH OF OPPOSITION

Thus, Congress polled the highest percentage in Madras and the lowest in the Punjab. So far, Congress has captured 29 contested and 8 uncontested seats and it may be forecast that Congress strength may go up to 45. Congress Nationalists including Hindu Mahasabha will number about 10 and combined with Sikh and Nationalist Muslims the Opposition may claim the support of 65 in a House of 146.

CRITICAL DIVISIONS?

It is clear therefore that if various parties are able to maintain good attendance, divisions in the Assembly would be very close and "Often may prove critical."

Premier's Unctuous Talk About W. P. Achievement

LONDON, Nov. 20.

In the House of Commons during the debate on Address, Mr. MacDonald stated that he did not propose to say anything on the subject of India, but only reminded the House that the Indian situation has been steadily maturing on account of education and political example they had given to India.

"It will be sheer folly and blindness to believe that our relations with India and our policy and pledges would never mature. They had come to maturity now. This moment has been created by Britain's policy with regard to India."

Full opportunity will be given for full discussion but, he indicated that debates would not be allowed to become interminable. He believed the House wished the matter to be decided swiftly and in a businesslike way.

FORECAST OF IT.

Preparations have been prolonged, patient and thorough. There have been series of Round Table Conferences, White Paper summarising the result and the Government's position. Then it was sent to the Select Committee which was attended in one of its

(Continued on page 7.)

NAVAL TALKS DEADLOCK

LONDON, Nov. 20.

The hope of reaching a qualitative limitation if no quantitative limitation can be agreed on between the naval delegations is now dashed by the Japanese. At the same time it has become clear that falling the quantitative limitation Japan will turn to the construction of special types of vessels which she considers the best suited for her particular conditions. Whether this means experiments on the lines of the "pocket battleships" type is still too early to say.

If this contingency arises it appears that as far as Japan is concerned about the only thing which can be rescued from the Washington Treaty is the non-fortification clause referring to the Pacific. This was borne out by the statement of Admiral Yamamoto to-day who said: "If other countries cannot understand our proposals based on the desire to enhance the cause of peace it will be impossible for Japan to accept any qualitative limitation.—Reuter.

(Earlier News on Page 7.)

VICTORIOUS CONGRESS CANDIDATES



Mr. Asaf Ali has vindicated the Joint Electorate by a thumping victory, over his Mahasabhaite rival, Mr. Nank Chand in Delhi.



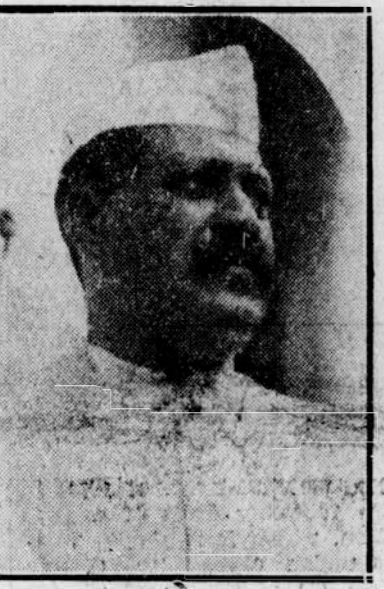
Dr. T. S. Rajan has inflicted a crushing defeat on his Sanatanist rival, Raja Bahadur Krishnamachari in Trichinopoly.



Mr. K. Nageshwar Rao has scored a sweeping victory over his Sanatanist rival in the Godavari-Kistna constituency.



Seth Govind Das (Jubbulpore) has been returned defeating Sir Harisingh Gour by a thumping majority.



Mr. T. A. K. Sherwani has been returned from the Agra Division Mahd. Rural Constituency.



Pandit Nilakantha Das has come out successful from the Orissa constituency.

"Country As Whole, Congress-Minded"

Official Bewilderment At Results Of C. P. Elections

(From Our Correspondent). NAGPUR, Nov. 20.

With the announcement of results of the C.P. Hindi Districts Constituency the success of Congress in C.P. is complete.

The Congress Parliamentary Board had set up, in all four candidates for the four seats leaving the Berar seat uncontested. Seth Sheodas Daga, Mr. M. V. Abhyankar, Seth Govindas and Mr. Ghanshyam Sing Gupta, all Congress nominees have been returned. The first named was returned unopposed while each remaining nominee was elected with a thumping majority.

Dr. Hari Singh Gour who was a staunch supporter of Ottawa has gone the way of Sir Shanmukham Chetty and sustained his first defeat in the Assembly election. His adoption by the Nationalist party caused no small embarrassment to the other Nationalist candidates, particularly Mr. Aney and contributed largely to the downfall of Dr. Moonje.

OFFICIAL BEWILDERMENT.

Even official circles have been bewildered by the election results. A prominent official of the C.P. Government on hearing the result of the Nagpur Division Constituency is reported to have

MIRABEN IN BOMBAY

To-day's Reception At Mole

After completing her European tour, Miraben (Miss Slade) is arriving in Bombay, to-day (Wednesday), at 7 a.m. (S. T.) at the Mole Station by the s.s. "Conte Verde" of the Lloyd Trieste. She will be accorded a public reception at the Mole on behalf of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

remarked, there can be no denying the fact that the country as a whole is Congress-minded and successive victories of the Congress show which way the wind blows.

WILL HE RETIRE?

The reverses sustained by the opponents of the Congress have given them food for thought and Dr. B. S. Moonje (Hindu Sabha Leader) is being pressed by his most ardent admirers to retire from politics. Their view point seems to be that Dr. Moonje has had his day and that he should retire before it is too late.

PEOPLE'S REAL REPRESENTATIVES

Will Govt. Open Their Eyes Even Now, Asks Sidhwa

KARACHI, Nov. 20.

Mr. R. K. Sidhwa in a statement to the press says he is jubilant over Congress successes in the assembly elections from one end of the country to the other. He adds Gandhiji's challenge to the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State at the second Round Table Conference that the representatives selected by the Government were not the real representatives of the people has been thoroughly vindicated. There has been a clean sweep of several such persons from the election contest who posed to represent India for framing the constitution. They were there simply to cause friction. The Government have been thoroughly beaten on their own franchise for election, restricted though it is, and even if this moment Government fail to open their eyes and frame a constitution in consultation with Gandhiji one would feel pity for such attitude. A. A. P. Special.

JAWAHAR'S MOTHER FOR BOMBAY

Pandit And Mrs. Malaviya Improving

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 20. Mrs. Saruprani Nehru, mother of Pandit Jawahar Nehru, is proceeding to Bombay for treatment. She breaks journey "en route" at Wardha to see Mahatma Gandhi.

Both Pandit and Mrs. Madan Mohan Malaviya are improving in health, although they are still confined to bed.—A. P.

Communalists Routed In Bihar

OFFICIAL BACKING OF NO AVAIL

Thumping Majority For Congress Candidates

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

PATNA, Nov. 20.

JUBILATION IN CONGRESS CIRCLES OVER THE REMARKABLE SUCCESSES ACHIEVED IN THE ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS SO FAR IN BIHAR IS TEMPERED WITH A KEEN FEELING ON THE PART OF THE CONGRESS LEADERS THAT THE CONFIDENCE SO UNMISTAKABLY REPOSED IN THEM BY PUBLIC, ADDS TO THEIR OBLIGATIONS OF SERVICE TO THEIR COUNTRY.

Great Achievement

The Congress success in Patna-cum-Shahabad and Saran-cum-Darbhanga is universally regarded as a great achievement.

In the former Congress had to contend against Mr. Jagat Narainlal, General Secretary of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, on whose behalf a powerful campaign had been organised, impeaching the Congress policy regarding the Communal Problem and Mr. Bankim Chandra Dalmia, who spent money lavishly, and who was powerfully supported by the Ministers of the Local Government, and through them the Zamindars as also some officials voted for them.

Despite Heavy Odds

In Saran-cum-Darbhanga, the Congress opponent was Kumar Ganganand Singh, President of the Bihar Hindu Sabha, who had behind him vast resources in men and money of the Darbhanga Raj.

Despite such heavy odds, Congress has triumphed magnificently in both the Constituencies.

RURAL PROGRAMME.

Congress leaders are at present busy considering how to keep alive the interest created in the masses as a result of the Election Campaign. Steps are being taken to overhaul the Congress organization in the light of the New Constitution. The opening of a network of Ashrams throughout the interior of the Province, each at least with one whole-time worker to work within his jurisdiction throughout the year, is being seriously taken up. Workers in the district have been called upon to take up the matter as also the enrolment of Congress members in terms of the New Constitution, and to keep themselves ready to help the programme of the Village Industries Association as soon as it is promulgated.

The feeling is entertained that the Congress organisation which is stimulated materially by the Election Campaign, should be put on a sound basis.

ELECTION RESULTS IN BIHAR & ORISSA

PATNA, Nov. 20.

The Assembly Election results in Bihar and Orissa are now complete except the Chota Nagpur Division non-Mahomedan constituency, in which counting of votes is fixed for November 29.

The position of different parties in the Province is as follows:—

Thus out of the eight general Hindu seats Congress has captured seven and the result of one is still pending. Only three sitting members have been re-elected.

The following are the newly-elected Congress Members:—

(Bhagalpur, Purnea and Santhal Parganas).

OTHER PARTIES.

Independent Muslims: Badruz-zaman (Bhagalpur Division); M. Numan (Patna and Chota Nagpur cum-Orissa).
League Con. Par. Mejlis: Shafae Daoodi (Tirhut Division).
Bihar United Party: Raja Bahadur Harihar Prasad, and Narayan Singh of Amawan.
Twelve seats are allotted to Bihar and Orissa in the Assembly, namely: 8 non-Mahomedan; 3 Mahomedan and 1 Landholders.—A. P.

STOP PRESS

KING'S SPEECH REGRETTED

LONDON, Nov. 20.

The "Ginger" group of Lancashire Conservative members of the House of Commons who have been very active on the question of Japanese competition has submitted an amendment to the address regretting the King's Speech contains no concrete proposals assisting cotton, silk and artificial silk industries, takes no account of the consequential depression in the allied occupations and ignores the urgent need of a great mass of unemployed in Lancashire, Yorkshire and Cheshire.—Reuter.

NAZI CLASH WITH "DEMOCRATS."

(SPECIAL CABLE).

INNERSBURG, Nov. 20.

Strife has broken out between the Austrian Fatherland Front, which is Government's only bulwark against Social Democrats, and Nazis.
The tension existing in Tyrol for several weeks culminated in a serious clash between a semi-military body run under the auspices of Chancellor Schusnigg and the Heimwehr which regard Vice-Chancellor Prince Starhemberg as leader. The latter force provoked the former with cries: "Heil Starhemberg, to which counter-cries were raised. The fighting ensued was only stopped by the police.

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.
Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 13 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.—The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted—Immediately, a young lady companion teacher for young girls in Punjab, state age, education, experience, nationality, etc. Pay according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 3275, "Bombay Chronicle."

Applications are invited, from Hindus only, for the following posts in The Hindu Ladies Hospital Amritsar. 1. Assistant Lady Doctor should be S. A. S. 2. Nurse. 3. Lady compounder. 4. Nurse dais. Apply stating minimum pay acceptable to Secretary Prem Sewak Sabha, Amritsar. (3277).

Wanted Reliable Salesmen Travellers and Agents for quick selling line. Commission basis. Connection with bazaar Tailors an advantage. Write Box No. 3258, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Expert and Influential Salesman for Bombay City and Presidency for Compound Perfumes, Aromatic Chemicals for Soap, Agarbatties, toilet preparations, etc. Only experienced men need apply to Box No. 3274, "Bombay Chronicle."

Clerks, Typists, Stenographers, Accountants, Engineers, Spinning-Weaving Masters, tired of their personal efforts to secure employments please immediately communicate with full particulars, re: salary and postages, Box No. 3279, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a Professor of English preferably with Foreign qualifications to teach P.A. and M.A. classes. Apply at once stating age, qualifications, previous teaching experience and salary acceptable to the Secretary, D. A-V. College Managing Committee, Lahore. (9217).

The Dewan, Junagadh State, is prepared to receive applications for the post of Principal, Bahaudin College, Junagadh, the proposed pay of which is Rs. 500 p.m., rising to Rs. 750 p.m., with free house. Service pensionable. Applications should show degrees, teaching experience, age and nationality or race. Applications should be addressed to:—The Dewan, Junagadh State, Junagadh. (9215).

Experienced Process Engraver wanted at Madras European Printers. Full knowledge of studio work essential. Apply stating age, experience and salary required, to Box No. 3264, "Bombay Chronicle."

European Firm desiring to start business in imported paper requires experienced and capable salesman with good bazar connections. Apply Box No. 3212, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted two candidates for Service Guarantee course, Prospective on two anna stamp Royal Institute, Sadar, Delhi. (3255).

Wanted 10 Expert representatives Pay Rs. 35/-, plus business commissions. House rent extra. Future prospect good. Apply:—J. D. & Co., P. O. Box No. 10005, Calcutta. (R 3240).

9. SITUATION VACANT.

M. T. B. College, Surat—Applications are invited for the temporary post of a Lecturer in Sanskrit at the M.T.B. College, Surat. None but those who have secured at least High Second Class with Sanskrit at the M.A. need apply. The selected candidate will have to join duty immediately and the appointment will be till the end of March 1935. Applications with testimonials, stating qualifications, age, experience and minimum salary expected should reach the Principal, not later than 26th November. (9192).

Required Immediately—An Assistant Professor of French. Only M.A.'s, capable of teaching English also, need apply. Salary Rs. 100—150. Service pensionable, when permanently appointed. Apply with testimonials to:—The Principal, Bahaudin College, Junagadh (Kathiawar). (3200).

Wanted—Organisers for Northern and Southern Divisions of Bombay Presidency. Liberal Pay and Commission on guaranteed business. Apply to the Federal India Assurance Co., Ltd., Delhi. (3229).

Read Wisely—Make Money At Home in spare time. Particulars Free. Newco Service, Sunav (Via Anand). (3247).

Wanted—A Lady Graduate to coach two girls for Matric all subjects and other for primary classes. Apply stating minimum pay acceptable to Rai Bahadur Raj Ratna Jagan Nath Bhandari, M.A., LL.B., Dewan, Idar State, Himatnagar (P. O.), A. P. Railway. (9211).

10. SITUATIONS WANTED.

Tea—Expert in tea business with 40 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation, specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamsetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi, Bombay.

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Ambitious Students are invited to join the Punjab Matriculation guarantee course on or before the 30th of November when the admissions for the same will be closed. Senior Cambridge a passport to all Universities Indian and foreign. Classes for July examinations will commence on the 1st of December. Apply: Senior Cambridge Institute, near Congress House. (9173).

Rele's Shorthand Class best in Bombay. Apply Principal, B. B. Rele, B.A., LL.B., Darya Mahal, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. (8650).

Senior Cambridge Institute—Near Congress House, admits candidates for Punjab Matriculation and Cambridge Senior July 1935 Examinations. The only Institute that maintains high level of efficiency. 9173.

73. AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—
Balsar Broach Baroda
Borivli Bhusaval Dahod
Deolali Dhond Daman
Dhanu Road Golvad Karjat
Kasara Lonavla Manmad
Matheran Neral Navsari
Nasik Sholapur Virar
Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle," Daily and Sunday Editions particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezvada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Coganada, Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kaimptee, Seoni, Saugor, Almer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi, Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kaimptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, G-talor, Mhow, Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle," Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

76. TRADE FORECASTS.

Real Cotton Advice of December, 1934, with buying and selling dates, charges, Rs. 7. Apply to-day Tejmandi Office, Roj, Marwar. (3276).

93. SPECIALISTS.

Insanity, Hysteria, Neurasthenia, Nervousness, treated up-country. Direct supervision of Mental Specialist. Charges moderate. Patients watched by own servants. Apply box No. 3256, "Bombay Chronicle."

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Tea with excellent flavour and of best quality available at cheap price. Trial solicited. You are sure to be satisfied. Apply Jamsetji D. Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi.

Sexus Paste, best contraceptive jelly, low price, propaganda, not profiteering. RIGHT AGENCY, New Bhatwadi, Girgaum, Bombay. (3122).

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Consult Prof. Raval—Surprising hidden power. Occultist or Psychologist for all matters concerning yourself. Charges Re. 1. Empire Building, Bori Bunder, Room No 47, Bombay. (3265).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0	
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0	
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0	

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN on behalf of our client Mr. GORDHANDAS T. MANGALDAS that his Mehta Gopalji Bhawanji Dave has absconded since about last three weeks after making large defalcations. Tenants and other persons are warned against dealing with the said Gopalji Bhawanji Dave in the name of or on behalf of our client and paying rents or any moneys to him on behalf of our client.

THAKORDAS AND MADGAYKER.
Solicitors for Mr. Gordhandas T. Mangaldas. 9221

Public Notices

NOTIFICATION BY THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, BOMBAY.

No 13241/123-C of 1934.
With reference to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay's notification No. 10022/123-C, dated the 14th August 1934, and in exercise of the powers conferred by clauses (1) (i) and (b) of sub-section (1) of section 22 of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902 (Bombay IV of 1902), the Commissioner of Police has, with the previous sanction of the Governor-in-Council, made the following additional rules, viz:—

(1) Under Section 22 (i) (f) (i) "15-A.—No person keeping a place of public entertainment, whether requiring a license from the Police or not, shall play or cause to be played any music in such place without obtaining a special permit from the Commissioner of Police."

Such special permit, if granted shall be for any period up to 31st March following the date of grant of permit, and shall be subject to such conditions as the Commissioner of Police may prescribe.

Note.—Music shall include gramophones, phonographs, radio amplifiers, radio gramophones, etc., besides bands, tom-toms, drums, cymbals, etc."

(2) Under section 22 (i) (h) "3 (III) A.—Permit to play music in a place of public entertainment ... 15 days. Rs. a. p.

4 (VI).—For a permit to play music in a place of public entertainment ... 2 8 0
(VII).—For a duplicate of a license mentioned in 4 (IV) ... 0 3 0
B.—For a duplicate of a permit mentioned in 4 (VI) ... 1 0 0

C.—For a duplicate of any other license or permit except the license for "premises" concerned with places of public amusement, Class A for which a fee of Rs. 5 has already been prescribed ... 2 8 0
W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office,
Bombay, 3rd November, 1934.
9218

NOTIFICATION BY THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, BOMBAY.

No. 13206/151-Impt. of 1934.
The following draft of a notification, which it is proposed to issue under clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 22 of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902 (Bombay IV of 1902), is published as required by sub-section (2) of the said section, and notice is hereby given that any objections or suggestions which may be received in writing by the Commissioner of Police from any person or persons with regard to the said draft on or before the 20th December, 1934, will be duly considered:—

DRAFT NOTIFICATION.
In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 22 of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902 (Bombay IV of 1902), the Commissioner of Police has made the following additional rule:—

"31. Regulation of traffic in Hermitage Pass.—Hermitage Pass shall be closed to north bound vehicular traffic, i.e. to traffic emerging on Pedder Road."

W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office,
Bombay, 2nd November, 1934.
9219

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

LOST ALLOTMENT LETTERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that two Allotment Letters No. 2578 for 10 and No. 3594 for 15 Ordinary Shares Nos. 391992 to 392001 and 396287 to 396301, respectively of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, standing in the name of the late Shah Vershi Tokershi have been LOST or MISLAIN. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their Registered Office, Tramway Building, Post Fort, Bombay No. 1, within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise duplicate Allotment Letters will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

Dated this 20th day of Nov. 1934.
MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Attorneys for Monghibai, widow of Vershi Tokershi.

AUCTION SALES

D. MISTRY & Co.,

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF JEWELLERY.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO BUY PRECIOUS JEWELLERY TO RICH FARSEE, HINDU, KHOJA AND MAHOMEDAN FAMILIES.

Of precious English cut, brilliant Diamonds, Emeralds, Rubies, and Pearl ornaments comprising Necklaces, Bracelets, Earrings, Rings, Pendants, Pearl-Mala, Full sets, Raviful Bangles, Single diamond rings, &c.

Under instructions from the Attorneys concerned on behalf of the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of rich Parsee gentleman, Dr. Hormasji Nusserwanji (Insolvent.)

TO-MORROW on THURSDAY, the 22nd inst. at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) at No. 62 Meadows Street, Fort in the Show Room of Messrs. D. Mistry & Co., Auctioneers.

Jewellery on view which is worth seen.
D. MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Tele. No. 22801.

N. Y. K. LINE

PASSAGE RATES FROM BOMBAY
SINGLE RETURN
Cabin Tourist, Cabin Tourist

	1st	2nd	3rd
COLOMBO	7 5	5 0	3 0
SINGAPORE	19 12	12 30	13
HONGKONG	20 17	13 30	14
SHANGHAI	30 19	20 30	20
Kobe	35 22	25 30	25
YOKOHAMA	36 23	26 30	26

S'FRANCISCO & L'ANGELES
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KALBADEVI ROAD.

City Police Inspectors To Get Rise?

Advantages They Will Gain By Becoming
Gazetted Officers

The Inspector and Prosecutors of the Bombay City Police Force, it is reported are to be raised to the status of Gazetted Officers.

This announcement has naturally been welcomed by the Inspectors, who have been feeling that while their brethren in the Districts had the privilege of being Gazetted Officers, they had not though they get more pay and consider themselves higher in grade than the District Inspectors. At least some of the senior Inspectors, felt so.

In the Districts, the Inspectors, who are in charge of a large area are Gazetted Officers, as they have to travel every now and then and only Gazetted Officers have the priority of using the Dak Bangalows. This was a minor consideration, but it is understood that there were several other advantages which only the District Inspectors enjoy, which the Bombay City Police Inspectors have not had.

It is understood that of the several handicaps that the City Inspectors experience, when they went out into the Districts was the use of the Dak Bungalow, and signing of Bills, which could be done only by Gazetted Officers and the City Inspectors had sometimes to wait for the signature

of the Gazetted Officer for a long time before he could get his work done.

At present only the Superintendents of the City Police Force are Gazetted Officers. It was felt that while there is a post like the Deputy-Superintendent of Police in the Districts, there is no such post in the City and the Inspectors are doing most of the work done by the Deputies in the Districts.

Now that the Status of the Inspectors has been raised, one more important advantage besides, several others, that they get is the right of appeal to the Government. Till now the final authority for any action in the Force has been the Commissioner of Police but now for any drastic action to be taken against an Inspector, the Commissioner will have to take the formal sanction of the Home Department of the Government. The Inspectors, it is understood, have a right of appeal on any action of the Commissioner against them to the Government.

The proposed change in status, however, is not apparently approved by the Superintendents, who have hitherto alone enjoyed the distinction of being Gazetted officers.

ACCOUNTANT ACQUITTED

Charge Of Criminal Breach
Of Trust Not Proved

The Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court, acquitted on Tuesday Pirmal Chitardas who was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of an aggregate sum of Rs. 1140.

The accused was in the employ of Ganeshmal Pessomal, manager of Messrs. Chanrai Utamchand, Gold and Silver merchants and Commission Agents, since last November on a monthly salary of Rs. 70.

On the 28th April the accused is said to have received Rs. 7,800 but entered in the books only Rs. 7,700. And on the 18th May the accused is said to have taken out Rs. 1,000 from the safe.

The complainant further alleged that the accused was preparing to abscond.

The Magistrate however, believed the evidence of the accused who said that he was handling sums ranging from 15,000 to Rs. 30,000 and that the manager had full belief in him till then. Further, he contended that the prosecution had failed to prove that the accused used the money for his private purposes. And hence he acquitted him.

DEPORTEE JAILED For Returning To Bombay Without Permission

Paul Alexander Sequiera, a deportee, who returned to the city without the permission of the Commissioner of Police was sentenced by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

The accused told an amazing story of how, though penniless, he had travelled back to Bombay from Raichur, after visiting Guntakal, Hubli, Londa, Goa and Poona.

He stated that, when he was deported, he was given a ticket to Tellicherry and eight annas when he reached Poona he had only one anna left. So he decided to return to Bombay to see the Commissioner of Police.

At Talegoan he was arrested for travelling without a ticket and sent to Poona. From there he was sent to Raichur.

"Having no friend or foe" the accused stated he returned to Bombay after visiting Guntakal, Hubli, Londa and Goa so as to interview the Commissioner of Police but he was arrested for returning to the City without the permission of the Commissioner.

EXTERNEE GETS FIVE MONTHS' R. I.

Abdul Ibrahim, a native of Poona and an externee was sentenced on by Mr. I. S. Hajl, Acting Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon to undergo five months' rigorous imprisonment.

The accused was arrested on November 7 and the Magistrate remarked that there was sufficient evidence to prove that the externee had defied the order of the Police Commissioner.

THROWN OUT OF B.E.S.T. TRAILER

Jury Returns Verdict Of
Accidental Death

Tulsiram Doulat, employed in the B.E.S. & T. Company, died on Sunday due to injuries sustained, when thrown out from a trailer belonging to the same Company.

The Coroner's Jury on Tuesday returned a verdict of death, accidentally sustained when the wagon bumped and the victim was forcibly thrown out.

Sub-Inspector I. F. Saldhana, in giving evidence, said that the deceased stole a ride into the Tram-car and that the victim had in his dying deposition made that fact clear.

Sitaram Doulat, a relative of the deceased, in evidence, denied anything to have been said to him at the time of Tulsiram's death.

When the dying deposition of the deceased was read out in the Court, the Coroner remarked that the deceased had not stated that he "stole a ride."

Mr. B. J. Donde, appearing for the B.E.S.T. Company said that the deceased had no business to jump into the car.

The Coroner's Jury, however, gave a verdict as stated above.

KNOCKED DOWN BY B. E. S. T. BUS

The week-end fatalities included a knock-down by a B. E. S. T. Company's motor-bus. Ramchandra Shiva, the victim of the bus accident which occurred at the Junction of Parel and Kalachowki Roads died on Monday.

All-India Aryan Educational Conference

The Secretary of the All-India Aryan Educational Conference writes from Delhi:

"It was resolved at Ajmer last year that an All-India Aryan Educational Conference be held every year in pursuance of the following aims and objects:—

- To develop the Aryan Culture and character in our young men;
- To adopt measures for the protection and improvement of Aryan Educational institutions;
- To lay adequate stress on Brahmin-charya and physical Culture;
- To examine the various systems of Education.

The affiliation fee and the right of representation at the Conference are as follows:—

- College Affiliation fee Rs. 10 Representation 2
- High School Affiliation fee Rs. 5; Representation 3
- Middle School Affiliation fee Rs. 3; Representation 2
- Primary School Affiliation fee Rs. 2; Representation 1

The fee for membership of the Reception Committee is Re. 1 and the Delegates fee is Rs. 2. The institutions in sympathy with the above mentioned aims and objects are requested to remit the Affiliation fee as soon as possible.

In the match under Rugby Union Rules on Monday, Cambridge University beat Newport by 18 points to 13.

HIGH COURT ORDERS RELEASE

Bail For B. B. And C. I.
Clerk Who Was Refused
It By Magistrate

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice N. J. Wadia at the High Court ordered the release on bail of Vinayak Balkrishna Khandekar, formerly a booking clerk in the B. B. and C. I. Railway, on his depositing Rs. 70 and furnishing two sureties of Rs. 200 each.

The petitioner is charged, before the 2nd Presidency Magistrate, with having submitted a theft of Rs. 70 in the first and second class booking office at the Bombay Central Station, and was ordered by the magistrate to be remanded pending police investigation. The magistrate having rejected his application for bail, he approached the High Court in revision.

Mr. M. C. Chagla, instructed by Messrs. Joshi and Co., appeared for the petitioner. Mr. P. B. Shingne, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

ARRESTED ON CHARGE OF MURDER

Sequel To Free Fight
At Grant Road

Ilamdin Idda, Bhauna Fatedin and Meherdin Matadin were arrested on Monday night by the Maharbouri Police on a charge of murder.

It transpires that on Sunday night there was a free fight between two factions at Grant Road and one Alyus had to be removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment where he succumbed to the injuries later.

ARRESTED ON INFORMATION.

The accused were arrested on the information of one of the men who accompanied the deceased. The first two also had sustained injuries and were moved to hospital where the first is still detained.

BAIL REJECTED.

Bail was rejected as they are arrested on a charge of murder and they have been remanded to Police custody till December 4.

VICTIM OF FACTION FIGHT

As a sequel to a faction fight at Grant Road on Saturday, Alyus, was alleged to have been fatally assaulted and subsequently removed to the J. J. Hospital.

The fight was between two Muslim groups and the deceased sustained injuries during the fight.

He was removed to the Hospital in an unconscious condition and he died there subsequently.

The medical inspection reveals serious injuries on the head, two weal marks on the back and that the deceased was bleeding profusely in the right ear at the time of the examination.

The inquest was postponed, pending further inquiries by the police.

Another inquest in which a Hindu Ramchandra Shiva, was conceived knocked-down by a 'bus, was also postponed to November 22.

BRITISH BURMA PETROLEUM CO., LTD.

Floatation Of A New Company In South Africa

The local office of the British Burma Petroleum Co., Ltd. has received the following telegram from the London Head Office:—

The South African Torbanite Mining and Refining Company, Limited has been successfully floated in England and South Africa. Allotment took place on the 16th instant. Dealings expected to commence on Monday.

In this connection it might be mentioned that a few days ago there was a rumour in the Stock Exchange that the British Burma Petroleum Company was going to be amalgamated with another big oil Company.

There was no foundation for this rumour. The real fact is that this new Company has been floated in co-operation with big financiers and mine owners of South Africa, in which the British Burma Petroleum Company has a big interest.

Convict Nga Su who is undergoing imprisonment in Insein Central Jail was sent up before the First Additional Special Power Magistrate, Insein on a charge of attempted suicide. He was rescued recently from the bottom of a well inside the Jail.

"STORY CONCOCTED"

Defence Allegations In
Bribery Charge

SUB-INSPECTOR PLEADS NOT GUILTY

A plea of not guilty was tendered by Lawrence D'Costa, a Sub-Inspector of Police, attached to the Vigilance Branch of the Bombay City Police Force, before Sir Hormuzdar P. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, on Tuesday, at the resumed hearing of the case in which he is charged with receiving Rs. 300 from an accused person as a bribe to weaken the prosecution case.

In the course of his defence statement, D'Costa stated that he has had 22 years of approved service in the Police Force and had been attached to the Vigilance Branch for the past two years. He was connected with the investigation of 36 cases in most of which the accused were successfully brought to book.

Referring to the case in question the accused stated that he raided the Electro Therapeutic Institute of Miss Gilbert on the information supplied to him by 2 persons.

Miss Gilbert was arrested and placed before Mr. Oscar H. Brown Presidency Magistrate, who refused an application for bail and remanded her to custody of the police.

No Bedding in Lock-up.

On the 28th May, accused saw Miss Gilbert on her way to the lock-up and the latter complained about being inconvenienced in the cell without any bedding. The accused then spoke to Sub-Inspector Chawan who was in charge of the Esplanade Police lock-up and requested that Miss Gilbert should be allowed to bring her bedding and also be allowed to have her food brought from outside.

Wanted Money For Defence.

The accused stated he was not aware of the station diary entry made by Sub-Inspector Chawan when Miss Gilbert was taken out by the Havildar. Miss Gilbert had also asked the accused to be allowed to draw some money from the bank to arrange for her defence and provide for bail.

The accused further stated that he questioned Miss Gilbert as to who "Mrs. Giles" was, in whose name the "Bath" had been conducted by Miss Gilbert. The accused was told that the lady resided somewhere up-country and accused promised to send the address of that lady through the Havildar.

Chit Destroyed.

On the same evening accused accidentally met the Havildar at Nagpada and was handed an envelope which had been given by Miss Gilbert. In it was a note which stated that she could not find the address of Mrs. Giles. As the note was not of any importance the accused destroyed it on the spot.

The accused denied that the envelope which was handed to him by the Havildar contained Rs. 300 or that he had demanded of Miss Gilbert any money on the promise that he would weaken the prosecution case.

As the accused found there was no case against Miss Gilbert he made a report accordingly and the Deputy Commissioner of Police ordered the withdrawal of the case.

Accused further stated that the prosecution case had been concocted by Miss Gilbert and her brother-in-law.

Mr. W. K. Mankar appeared for the prosecution. Mr. N. J. Junglawalla, Mr. P. N. Godinho, Mr. Franklin de Souza and Mr. B. A. Dalal defended the accused.

"DID NOT KEEP HIS PROMISE"

G. I. P. Agent Criticised

The G.I.P. Railway Workers mustered strong at an extraordinary general meeting held on Monday evening at Matunga, to protest against the action of the G.I.P. Railway authorities in not redressing the grievances of the men. Mr. R. A. Khedgikar presided.

Mr. H. V. Chaudhary gave a detailed account of the grievances of the men and exhorted them to join the Union in large numbers.

Mr. Jhabvala said that the present capitalist order of the Society which was based on the private ownership and profit, was responsible for the misery and starvation of the entire working class, and therefore unless and until that order was replaced by a society based on socialism, the working class would continue to suffer.

In moving resolutions Mr. Zulmiram Chaudhary said that the grievances of the men were on an increase. The employers were exploiting the present labour condition to their best advantage and therefore the immediate emancipation.

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ARRESTED ON ASSAULT CHARGE

Magistrate Orders Accused's
Release On Bail

Ramchandra Shankar, charged with committing assault on a person claiming to be a police-informant, was placed before Mr. I. S. Hajl, Acting Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon.

It is alleged that the accused had the complainant in such a manner that his companions might beat him without getting blows in return.

The accused was released on a bail of Rs. 150, Rs. 50 to be deposited in cash.

European Team For Quadrangular Tournament

Nawab Of Pataudi Disappoints Muslims: Parsis Depend On Veterans

(By OUR CRICKET CORRESPONDENT.)

In my cricket notes published some days ago I remarked that the Europeans would find it difficult to get together a team for the Quadrangular Tournament. To counteract this assertion a news agency spread the canard that English professionals would be invited to assist the Europeans. This rumour has been set at rest by the announcement of the team chosen. It will be observed that R. J. O. Meyer, K. Horton and F. Warner are the only players of distinction, who have been selected. The last named is an Australian, MacKinnon, Summerhayes, Mushet, and Sir K. Gibson are hardly good enough for first class cricket. The team will be selected from the following:—

M. MACKINNON (Captain).
R. C. SUMMERHAYES
T. N. MULLER.
L. H. GILBERT
K. HORTON
F. WARNER
PRIVATE BEEVERS
SIR KENNETH GIBSON
R. J. O. MEYER
G. A. RIMBAULT
R. G. HOPKINS
R. C. MUSHET
H. W. HORTON.

VAJIFDAR TO LEAD PARSİ TEAM

The following team will represent the Parsis in the Quadrangular Cricket Tournament which commences on Saturday next. The team was chosen at a meeting of the selection committee held on Monday.

H. J. VAJIFDAR (Captain).
K. R. MEHERHOMJI
P. PALIA
R. J. D. JAMSHEDI
M. PATEL
S. H. M. COLAH
N. D. MARSHALL
D. R. HADWALA
F. E. KAPADIA
J. H. WADIA
N. D. NAGARVALA
RESERVES
H. N. CONTRACTOR
B. E. GAI
F. K. NARIMAN

It will be seen from the above team that the selectors have been guided more by the past reputation of players than by their present form. Vajifdar, Colah and Marshall have not shown their past form in recent matches and none of the three can hold a candle to H. N. Contractor on his present form. The exclusion of Contractor is a blunder which the selectors will deeply regret when the match between the Parsis and Muslims ends.

MUSLİM TEAM FOR QUADRANGULAR MATCH

Though the final selection of the Muslim Team in the ensuing

RUP SINGH LEAVES UNITED PROVINCES

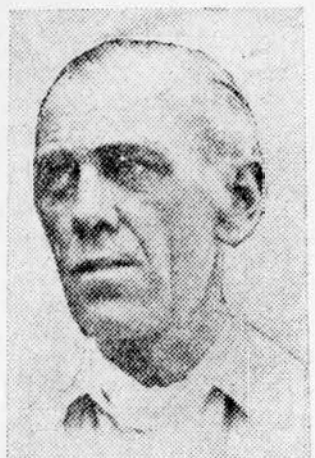
Hockey Star Joins Gwalior State Service

JHANSI. (By Mail).

It is now practically certain that Rup Singh and a few other members of Jhansi Heroes Club are lost to U. P. for at least five years to come as they have joined the Gwalior State Service and have executed a bond to remain in the State for at least five years. In the meantime attempts are being made to induce Dhyani Chand also to accept a post in the State which would naturally mean that in the next Inter-Provincial Tournament, Gwalior would be one of the strongest if not the strongest team.

Ismail also, who is a potential all-India player will be taken away by the railways so that there will be practically no player left in Jhansi for the U. P. team. The uncompromising attitude of the Lucknow Sports Association is to be largely blamed for this since one of the chief causes which induced those players to leave their homes was the extreme love of the game and the feeling that they were not backed up by a friendly and sympathetic Association.

By this change, however, the Jhansi Heroes are not affected though certainly their activities will be restricted for prior to the engagement of those players it was more or less settled that Gwalior will not have the sole monopoly of their services in the matter of tournament play but certainly Jhansi Heroes and Gwalior will have to work in co-operation.



Sir Kenneth Gibson, the handicapper of the W. I. T. C., who will play for the Europeans in the Quadrangular.

Quadrangular Cricket Tournament is yet to be made. Enquiries show that the following members will constitute the team:—

(1) Mr. Wazir Ali (Bhopal) (Captain).
(2) Dillawar Hussain (Lahore).
(3) Md. Nissar (Lahore).
(4) Nazir Ali (Patna).
(5) Mushtaq Ali (Aligarh).
(6) M. E. Sheikh (Mongrol).
(7) Baqua Khan (Lahore).
(8) Faiz Ahmed (Mongrol).
(9) A. E. Baporia (Randher).
(10) Iftakheruddin (Jullundur).
(11) Shahabuddin (Benares).

PATAUDI LETS MUSLIMS DOWN

The news that the Nawab of Pataudi will not assist the Muslims in the Quadrangular Tournament, has caused little surprise. The Worcester player has often promised to play, but cried off at the eleventh hour. As a matter of fact I think the Islam Gymkhana were rather optimistic in taking for granted that the Nawab would lead the Muslim team.

Last year Pataudi promised to play for the Smugglers, and disappointed them after they had broadcast the news. When the late Ranji and Duleepsingh have played in Bombay, is it too much to expect the Nawab to show local cricket enthusiasts how good he is?

JEAN'S DREAM FAVOURITE

Call Over On Manchester November Handicap

LONDON, Nov. 19.

The following is the call-over on the Manchester November Handicap:—
13 to 2 Jean's Dream (offered), 7 to 1 taken.
10 to 1 Jesmond Dene (taken and offered).
100 to 7 Iron Grey, Spade, Achtenan (offered), 100 to 6 taken.
100 to 7 Free Fare (offered).
100 to 6 Piperma (offered), 18 to 1 taken.
100 to 6 Games Master (offered), 20 to 1 taken.
18 to 1 Scarlet River (offered), 20 to 1 taken.
18 to 1 Artesian (offered), 25 to 1 taken.
20 to 1 Moneybox (taken and offered).

RANDLE CUP CRICKET TOURNEY

Railwaymen Beat Chavda Team By 10 Wickets

(From Our Correspondent.)

SAYAJIGANJ. Nov. 20. In the sixth match of the Randle Cup Cricket Tournament the Gaekwar Baroda State Railway team gave a crushing defeat to Chavda "B" team of 10 wickets and 8 runs.

The Chavda team was dismissed for 28 runs in the first innings, Joshi capturing five wickets for 11 runs. The Railway declared for 84 for four wickets Viswasingh scoring 33. The Chavda team scored 50 in their second innings Joshi capturing eight wickets for 23.

The Railway scored the required 12 runs for the loss of one wicket in their second innings.

VICTIM OF CAR ACCIDENT

Coroner's Jury Holds Vehicle Was Driven In Rash Manner

Death due to shock and haemorrhage, following compound fractures of bones of the right leg was the verdict recorded by the Coroner on Tuesday on the death of a Parsi lady who sustained injuries on November 12, at Hughes Road, when she was knocked down by a motor-car No. N 3174.

The jury also added a rider that the driver of the car Jharmkhan Akramkhan was driving in a rash manner. The car was going along Hughes Road from Kemp's Corner to Sandhurst Bridge and Dinbai Cursetji Bathwalla (46) was crossing the road.

TATA SHIELD SPORTS MEETING

Schools' Championship Won By St. Mary's

The annual sports meeting of the Bombay High Schools Athletic Association for the Tata Challenge Shield, was held on the Cooperage last Saturday. Keen competition was witnessed, St. Mary's High School winning the championship. The individual champion was G. Walsh of the Christ Church High School. Dr. M. E. Pavri presented the trophies and medals to the winners.

Results:—
OPEN EVENTS.
100 Yards: 1. G. Walsh, 2. W. Gately, 3. P. Santos.
120 Yards Hurdles: 1. P. Santos, 2. W. Gately, 3. B. Rodrigues.
Quarter Mile: 1. S. Rose, 2. R. Garrick, 3. G. Walsh.
One Mile: 1. S. DeSouza, 2. J. Amles, 3. D. Joseph.
Cycle Race: 1. K. K. Patel, 2. B. N. Syed, 3. A. Patterson.
High Jump: 1. O. Stanley, 2. Ilyas Khan, 3. P. Santos.
Long Jump: 1. G. Walsh, 2. P. Santos, 3. I. Pereira.
Pole Jump: 1. J. D'Silva, 2. P. Santos, 3. L. Misquith.
Throwing the Cricket Ball: 1. G. Walsh, 2. B. Rodrigues, 3. W. Gerard.
UNDER 16 EVENTS.
100 Yards: 1. H. Charles, 2. V. Smith, 3. C. Meyer.
120 Yards Hurdles: 1. C. Stanley, 2. G. Mistry, 3. V. Smith.
Quarter Mile: 1. C. Hearn, 2. R. Shore, 3. D. Claudius.
Half Mile: 1. J. Vaz, 2. R. Shore, 3. A. Hussain.
High Jump: 1. G. Reid, 2. R. Whyte, 3. G. Mistry.
Long Jump: 1. R. Shore, 2. V. Smith, 3. C. Hearn.
100 Yards: 1. A. Khairaz, 2. M. Morton, 3. D. Wadia.
220 Yards: 1. Gabriel Canto, 2. G. Douglas, 3. M. Curran.
100 Yards: 1. H. Roach, 2. Fakrudin, 3. M. Curran.
Tug-of-War (Open): Bharda New High School.
Champion School: St. Mary's High School.
Individual Championship: G. Walsh (Christ Church High School).
Medallists: G. Walsh (Long Jump) H. Roach (100 Yards under 12); Clifford Stanley (120 Yards Hurdles under 16).

WOULD RUIN CRICKET

Meyer On Changes In L. B. W. Rules

KARACHI, Nov. 19. Mr. Meyer, Captain of the Western India States' Cricket Team, who beat the Sind Eleven, interviewed regarding the changes in the L. B. W. rules, forbidding the pad in the play, said: "The introduction of the proposed changes would ruin cricket, making the game a farce. Players in their anxiety would become more defensive. There would be nothing but cow-shooting or blind swiping left in order to avoid playing back. The changes contemplated would mean the death of the more difficult art of leg-break bowling. There would be more off-break found in wicket bowling."

Mr. Meyer further added: "I hope it will be tried and knocked out with the utmost ignominy. The obvious solution for the present trouble is to reward bowlers who hit the ball allowing five runs for the present boundary, and four and ten runs for the present sixes."

SCHOOL OF HARD LIFE

Mr. Meyer who received an invitation to play for the European side in the Bombay Quadrangular Matches, perhaps has played his last tournament in India, as he is shortly leaving this country with a view to open a school of heart for the sons of Indian Princes and Gentlemen, where they would be made to lead hard and healthy life and will engage themselves in all sorts of outdoor games.—A. P.



The Western India Automobile Association has started a campaign to minimise road accidents by appealing to pedestrians to use the footpaths. A member of the W. I. A. A. staff is seen distributing leaflets to pedestrians, explaining the dangers of jay walking.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION Case Against "Chronicle"

The defamation case against the Managing Director, the Editor, and the Printer of the "Bombay Chronicle", which came up for hearing on Tuesday before Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar, was postponed to January 9, 1935, when the complainant Mr. Bansali, the Secretary of the Matunga Vyayam Shala, has been directed to show that there is a passage in the "Chronicle" report, which is defamatory against the Vyayam Shala.

MATUNGA MEETING.

The case arises out of the report that appeared in the "Bombay Chronicle" on July 1, of this year regarding the break-up of a Congress meeting held at Matunga under the auspices of the F Ward District Congress Committee. The meeting had been called in connection with the Matunga Taluka Congress Committee dispute. The meeting, which was presided over by Mr. Abdall Jafferhoy, the then General Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, was not allowed to proceed with its work and ultimately the meeting dispersed without transacting any business.

A report regarding the meeting appeared in the next day's "Chronicle", which according to the complainant contained statements which were defamatory of the Vyayam Shala.

A similar case was filed by the Vyayam Shala against Mr. Abdall Jafferhoy, before Mr. Coelho, for having published a certain statement, which, it was contended by the complainant, was defamatory of the Vyayam Shala. The Magistrate after hearing both the sides, dismissed the complaint and discharged Mr. Abdall, saying that there was no case against him.

When the case was called out on Tuesday, the Magistrate wanted to know from counsel as to what exactly the case was.

Mr. D. S. Babrekar, who appeared for Messrs. S. A. Brelvi and K. R. Gandre, Editor and Printer of the "Chronicle" respectively, stated that it was a similar case as the one in which the Magistrate had passed orders discharging the defendant.

Mr. V. R. Vedak appearing for the complainant Mr. Bansali said that the subject-matter of this case was more serious than the previous one.

The Magistrate said that he had given a decision in a similar case like this saying that the passage was not defamatory.

Counsel for the prosecution submitted that the passage referred to in the present case was not the same as in the previous case.

Mr. Babrekar submitted that though the words were different, the sense was the same. He then read the passage in question.

The Magistrate wanted to know from Counsel for the complainant whether there was a suggestion in the passage referred to that the Vyayam Shala stood for violence.

There was no answer to this question.

CASE POSTPONED. The Magistrate in postponing the case to January 9, directed

the complainant to show that, there was a case of defamation before the case could proceed.

Before the subject-matter of the case was discussed, Mr. Babrekar submitting that he was appearing for all the three defendants, stated that the complainant seemed to be accusing the whole staff of the "Bombay Chronicle," for a small passage that appeared in the "Chronicle." Surely, said Mr. Babrekar, the Managing Director could not be involved in this.

Mr. Vedak stated that certainly the whole staff was involved in it. He stated that summons had not been served on the Managing Director.

The Magistrate directed Mr. Babrekar to make a written application for exempting the Managing Director from being present.

(Continued from Col. 7.)

bago Powder.
From Madras:—56 bales cotton, 85 coils electric wire, 52 bales cotton yarn work, 9 cases tea, 40 cases Rubber solution, 10 bales tanned cow hides, 129 cases artificial silk yarn, 10 cases printed books, 12 bales hing coarse, 25 bales quick silver, 20 cases empty glass bottles.

From Cochin:—391 chests tea, 264 kolles hooka shells, 29 cases rubber, 65 bales mats, 927 bales coil ropes.

From Calicut:—88 coils coil rope, 34 jottas coil rope.

S. S. Jalaveera, Agent Scindia Steam Navigation and Co., from Baseline:—33,335 bags rice.

From Tuticorin:—276 bales mill cotton waste, 39 bags senna leaves, 13 bales cotton yarn.

From Calicut:—726 bags cocoanuts, 83 boxes cotton waste, 450 bales cotton, 124 bags dry ginger.

From Badagara:—1,343 bags copra, 716 bags cocoanuts.

S. S. Viceroy of India, Agent M. M. & Co., from London:—43 cases preserves, 22 cases hams, 108 cases medicines, 102 cases sweets, 577 cases whisky, 20 cases bacon, 51 cases castor oil, 53 cases provision, 33 cases sugar, 20 cases vinegar, 100 bags citric acid, 44 cases confectionery, 43 cases Gripe Water, 15 cases El. Sound Producing machinery, 65 cases oats, 55 cases grapes, 15 kegs aniline dye, 10 cases Mustard, 15 kegs pearl, 15 cases Epsom Salt, 16 cases Pearl Barley, 16 coils plumbago crucibles, 200 bags magnes. Boiler covering composition, 15 cases wall distemper powder, 35 cases wine, 22 cases steel scales, 45 pkgs chemicals, 25 cases steel rivets, 72 bales 2nd hand clothing, 15 cases alcohol compound, 30 cases chewing gum, 45 cases Provisions, 20 cases Ovaline, 25 cases canned peas, 137 cases malted milk, 120 cases sherry, 90 cases ham, 107 bales soap, 60 cases Lubricating Oil, 254 cases Oilmans stores, 935 sacks Portland Cement, 25 cases grape fruit and squash, 164 tyres, 122 bales old newspapers, 222 cases Biscuits, 270 kegs borax, 53 Boric Acid, 120 kegs mix oxide, 30 cases Roller Composition, 30 cases toys, 505 kegs Paint, 30 cases Milk, 29 cases Hardware 14 cases card board boxes, 64 bales Tyres and Tubes, 96 bales fitted wheels, 30 bales Tyres, Tubes and Accessories, 158 cases whitening, 14 pkgs Auto Parts, 43 pkgs Chassis, 50 cases machinery, 40 boxes anti-friction metal, 109 boxes silver, 29 kegs grease, 48 drums varnish, 29 kegs zinc paint, 10 cases El Machv, 85 cases jams, 15 cases El. lamps, 25 cases C. N. O. goods.

From Bordeaux:—22 cases wine, 136 cases brandy, 18 cases leather, 29 cases Provisions.

From Edynia:—10 bales woollen goods.

From Rotterdam:—300 bags fauna, 24 cases cotton yarns, 30 drums Isoahan.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVAL.
Nov. 20.
Ormara, Slightham, Burma.
Mayebashi, Taguchi, Karachi.
Pundit, Tottle, Karachi.
Storviken, Leid, Rangoon.
Burula, Sampson, Busrah.
Gurna, Harner, Karachi.
Kioto, Jones, Karachi.
Conte Verde, Camelli, Shanghai.
Nov. 21.
Steamer Jalaveera for Rangoon.
Steamer Kaitinga Bulkaris for Port Said (for order).
Steamer British Officer for Abadan.
S. S. Ormara:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Ormara, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bassein, with a general cargo and rice.
S. S. Mayebashi Maru:—The N. Y. K. stamer Mayebashi Maru, will sail to-day for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.
S. S. Pundit:—The T. M. Coy.'s steamer Pundit, will sail to-day for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.
S. S. Storviken:—The T. M. Coy.'s steamer Storviken, will sail to-day for Rangoon, with ballast.
S. S. Barala:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Barala, will sail to-day for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.
S. S. Gurna:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Gurna, will sail to-day for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.
S. S. Kioto:—The J. F. Coy.'s steamer Kioto, will sail to-day for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Nov. 20.
1 Kioto 2030 Bhawnagar 21-11 J Finlay & Co.
4 Storviken, 2957, Rangoon, 21-11 T Morrison & Co.
7 Golden Gate 2950 Rangoon 25-11 Scindia S N Co.
8 Britannia, 5281, Liverpool, 27-11, Grahams T. Co.
12 Mayebashi Maru, 4321, Kobe, 21-11, N Y Kaisha.
16 Viceroy of India 10069, London 24-11 M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Garna, 3228, Karachi, 20-11, M M & Co.
2 Havre Maru 3450 Singapore 23-11 O S Kaisha.
3 Barala 1899 Busra 21-11 M M & Co.
4 Varsova, 1955, Busra, 22-11, M. M. & Co.
6 Pulstria 2771 Bangkok 20-11, F F Campbell & Co.
10 Kidderpore, 3263, NF 20-11 M M & Co. (P & O.)
7 Ormara, 2978, Tuticorin, N F M. M. & Co.
12/13 Pundit 3199, Karachi, 21-11, T. Morrison.
14 Morioka Maru 3096 Karachi 25-11 N Y Kaisha.

PRINCES DOCK

B H C Flood, 1136, Basra, 21-11 Malabar and Co.
CR Jalaveera, 3089, Rangoon, N F Scindia S N Co.
F Victoria Maru 882 MCoast 22-11 Merchant S N Co.
G Lalita, 283, M/Coast, 21-11 Malabar & Co.
M Jehangir, 2157, Red Sea Ports, 29-11, T Morrison and Co.
N Gandara, 3190, N F. N F. M. M. & Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.
Strathnaver 22-11, P & S N Co.
Ranpura 27-11, P & S N Co.
Malaja 6-12 P & S N Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH.
Dalgoma 27-11, M M and Co.
Castalia 28/11 G T Co.

Heriferides 2/12 J F Co.
FROM HAMBURG.
Streekerli 2/4 L Edwards Ltd.
Sonnenfels 27-11, L Edwards Ltd.

FROM TRIESTE
Carignuna 21/11 L T Co.
Conte Verde 21/11 L T Co.

FROM NEW YORK.
C/Dunkirk 21/11 F F Campbell & Co.
C/Wallington 6/12 F F Campbell & Co.

President Vanburen, 29-11, F F Campbell and Co.
President Garfield 23-11 F F Campbell Co.

President Polk 27-11 F F Campbell Co.

FROM KOBE.
Juyo Maru 24/11 O S Kaisha.
Pacific Maru 28/11 O S Kaisha.
Havana Maru 9/12 O S Kaisha.

Genoa Maru 1/12 N Y Kaisha.
Tokio Maru 16/12 N Y Kaisha.
Anyo Maru 30/12 N Y Kaisha.
Taijin Maru 24/12 O S Kaisha.
Belgaum Maru 21/12 O S Kaisha.
Nega Maru 17/12 N Y Kaisha.

FROM SHANGHAI.
Conte Rosso 26/11 L T Co.
FROM AUSTRALIA.
Narkunda 8/12 P & O S N Co.

FROM DUBLIN.
Tairea 1/12, M M and Co.
Karanja 15/12, M M and Co.

SAILING DATES FOR LONDON

Viceroy of India 24-11, P & O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind 1-12, P & O S N Co.
Narkunda 8-12, P and O S N Co.
Carthage 15-12, P and O S N Co.
Strathaird 22-12, P and O S N Co.
Ranpura 29-12, P and O S N Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Britannia, 27-11, G T Co.
FOR PORT SAID.
Kabanga Bulgaries, N F. Strauss Co.

FOR KOBE.
Havre Maru 23/11 O S Kaisha.
Mayebashi Maru, 21-11, N Y Kaisha.

FOR BUSRAH.
Bankura, 21-11, M M and Co.
Varsova, 22-11, M M and Co.

FOR BANGKOK.
Faltaria N F. F F Campbell and Co.

FOR RANGOON.
Jalaveera, N F. S. S. N. Co.
FOR DURBAN.
Kenya, 28-11, M M & Co.

FOR KARACHI.
Gurna, 21-11 M M & Co.
H C Flood, N F. Malabar, S S Co.

FOR JEDDAH.
Jehangir 29/11 T M Co.
BOMBAY PORT TRUST LANDING DATES.
G. L. D.

Rajputana (boats) 17-11-34.
Gurna 19-11-34.
Parvati 19-11-34.
Victoria Marie 19-11-34.
Varsova 19-11-34.
Funtit 20-11-34.
Netrvati, 20-11-34.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Nov. 20.
S S Viceroy of India, for London:—209 bags Ind kardi seeds, T S Thadani and Sons; 7 bales sheep skin tanned, A L Hassan; 246 bags G nut kernels, S M Rajgor and Co; 9 cases bristles, B Phillips and Hayley, Ltd; 2 pots geranium oil, Volkart Bros; 360 bags G nut oil cakes, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 1 bale goat skin tanned, 3 bales sheep skin tanned & 4 bales cow hides tanned, A A Hjee and Co.

For Marselles:—186 bags mustard seeds, Volkart Bros; 1370 bgs castor seed, Cotton Agents, Ltd.

For Beyrouth:—20 bales cotton Grey yarn, A H Diab.

S S Britannia, for Liverpool:—444 bags Ind deel seed, T S Thadani and Sons; 100 bales wool raw, Meyer Nissim; 105 bales cotton fly, M Chandulal and Co; 25 bales cotton waste, Eastern Trading Agency; 25 drums castor oil Swastik Oil Mills; 100 drums castor oil, Gujarat Oil Mills; 39 bils wool raw, R Virchand; 4 bales wool raw, H Lalbhai; 25 bales cotton waste, M Narottamdas & Co; 250 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co.

For Glasgow:—200 tons baudis ore, Grindlay and Co; 62 bags G nut kernels, S M Rajgor and Co.

For Marselles:—124 bags turmeric, H Radhesham; 85 bales cotton fly, V A Save.

S S Kalina Bulgaries, for Port Said for orders:—6550 bags G nuts, Strauss and Co; 12642 bags linseed, Strauss and Co; 12090 bgs G nut oil cakes and 3900 bags linseed oil cakes, Strauss and Co.

S S Kaiser-i-Hind, for London:—1509 bags mowra meal, N J Shah.

S S Havre Maru, for Kobe:—1154 bales cotton raw, S Karamshi and Co; 100 bales cotton raw, G Dossa and Co; 62 bales cotton raw P Hirjee and Co; 844 bales cotton raw, Langley and Co; 500 bales cotton raw, Kotak & Co.

For Osaka:—88 bags and 33 old aluminium metal scrap, Garhard Gabriel.

S S Morioka Maru, for Kobe:—300 bales cotton raw, S Karamshi and Co; 400 bales cotton raw, N Manilal and Co.

For Hongkong:—25 bags fish maws, K M Shroff.

IMPORTS

Nov. 20.
S. S. Masunpur, Agents Burmah Shell Co., from Rangoon:—1,001.645 gallons kerosine oil in bulk, 1,556 cases Lubricating Oil, 7 casks Lubricating Motor Oil, 119 casks Lubricating Bus Oil, 152 casks grease, 180 casks Mineral Turpentine, 28 cases Shell tea, 400 tons paraffin wax 120 bars Pig lead, 1,000 cases handles, 1,112.614 gallons and 354.968 tons benzine in bulk motor spirit.

S. S. Hatipara, Agent M. M. and Co., from Calcutta:—1,569 tons P S Coal 350 bales Gunny Bags, 283 bales Hesseln cloth.

From Cocanada:—20 bags Plum-

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Kartak Shud 15 1991
Muslim: Shaban 13 1353
Parsi: Khordad 16 7304
Sunrise: 6h 42m
Sunset: 6h 0m
High Water: 11-36
Low Water: 6-08 17-42

DOMESTIC

OCCURRENCE

MASONIC LODGES
Of recognised constitutions are requested to attend the Memorial Service for the late Mr. W. E. Bro. Dr. Dinshaw Hormusji Batliwala, Past Master of Lodge Beaman, No. 1069 S. C., to be held at Freemasons' Hall, Ravelin Street, Fort, Bombay on Saturday the 24th November 1934.
L. F. SHROFF, Secretary.
Lodge Beaman, No. 1069 S. C.

DEATH
GOLVALA—Dady Curjee Golvala, Joint Proprietor, Victoria Swimming Bath, died last night at 10 p.m. Funeral today (Wednesday) at 4.0 p.m. at Chinyo Mansion, Colaba. The bath will remain closed till Saturday, the 24th instant as a mark of respect to the deceased.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.
Mr. M. K. Mehta, Advocate, is standing as a candidate for the 'B' (Mandvi) Ward for the ensuing Municipal Elections.

SHRI VENKATESH MANDIR, BOMBAY
The "Thirukarthigai festival" of "Sri Venkatesh Bagwan" and "Kaliyana Sathumurai" will be celebrated today (Wednesday) between 8 and 10 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS
"God or Law?" will be the subject of a short talk to be followed by questions and answers at the Hall of the United Lodge of Theosophists, Jehangir Wadia Building, 51 Esplanade Road, Bombay today (Wednesday) evening at 6-15.

HINDI CLASSES
Under the auspices of the Vile Parle Taroona Mandal Hindi Classes are now being regularly held every Tuesday and Thursday at 8-45 p.m. Those desirous of taking advantage of the same are requested to attend classes at Rashtriya Shala (West). Admission is free.

GURU NANAK JAYANTI
A public meeting will be held at the Sir Cowaji Hall today (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) when Sadi T. L. Vaswani, Sir Purna Sethna and Prof. Motunil will deliver speeches on the life and mission of Sri Guru Nanak. Arrangement for good music and songs have been made. Miss Elizabeth Sharpe will preside.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—Jew Suss. Daily at 4.30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Grand Hotel" at 10 p.m. only (one show).
CAPITOL—"State's Attorney" Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"The Affairs of Voltaire". Daily at 4.30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Embarrassing Moments". Daily at 3.30, 6.30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Lady for a Day". Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m.
WEST-END—"Nadira". Time as usual.
GLOBE—"Amorazadi". Daily at 5.15, 8 and 10.45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Daku Mansur". Daily at 5.30, 8 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Aurist Manthan". Daily at 6.15 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Pira Piyare". Daily at 5.45 and 10.30 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12 noon. Indian Selected Hour. 1-0 p.m. Bombay Market. Available rates. European Programme. A Light Orchestra Programme. Arthur Wood's Orchestra. The Orchestra Raymonde. De-broy Somers Band. Charles Prentice and his Orchestra. Colombo's Tziganes. Albert Sander and his Orchestra. National Folk Dance Orchestra. 5 p.m. European Ladies' Hour. Household Hints by Beth. 5.30 p.m. Relay of music from Regal Cinema—"The Theatre Magnificent". 6.30 p.m. Indian Programme. Light Music. Dinker Rao. Am-memul. Instrumental Solo. 7.30 p.m. Madhavilal-Sitar. Indian Programme. 8.30 p.m. General News in Hindi and Commercial News. 8.50 p.m. European Programme. Weather Report and News. Bulletin. 9 p.m. "Here and There". 9.10 p.m. Musical Interlude. 9.30 p.m. Poetry Reading. SB. By Miss M. H. Cleary, L.R.A.M., A.L.A.M. "Poems of People". 9.45 p.m. The Art Player. SB. Directed by Josef Barthel. Evelyn Owen, Soprano.

Empire Broadcasting

7.45 p.m. Big Ben. The Trocadero Cinema Orchestra, directed by Alfred van Dam. Relayed from the Troxy Cinema, London. 8.30 p.m. "Fog". By Sydney Risk. A Short Drama in 3 Acts. Lighthouse. Produced by William MacLurg. 8.45 p.m. The Bourne-mouth Municipal Orchestra, Conductor, Richard Austin. Relayed from the Pavilion. Bourne-mouth. 9 p.m. "Q". By Stephen Leacock and Basil Macdonald Hastings. A Pleasant Comedy of the Penner-Natural. Produced by William MacLurg. 9.15 p.m. The Norbert Wetmar Trio. Winifred Fisher (Soprano). 10 p.m. The News. 10.30 p.m. The John MacArthur Quintet. Directed by John MacArthur. 10.45 p.m. Dance music. 11.15 p.m. Close down.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

There will be no meeting of the Corporation to-morrow (Thursday) that day being a Sectional Mahomedan Holiday, viz. Shah-e-Barat. The next meeting of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on Monday, the 26th instant at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time).

Marvels Of Yogic Science

RAJA DEVI PRASAD MISHRA'S CLAIMS

A number of deaf, dumb and blind persons were present at the Ayurvedic College, Cathedral Street, Bhuleswar, when Dr. Raja Devi Prasad Mishra of Hyderabad (Deccan) gave experiments of his cures after an interesting lecture on the subject.

The lecturer said that he could avert death and prolong the life of a dying man under 70 years of age. He claimed to have acquired this power by patient research in the ancient Yogic Science, which had cost him Rs. four lakhs, coupled with the hereditary psychic powers of his family which traced their descent from the "Purohit" (priest) to Lord Krishna.

RE-INCARNATION.

A still more astounding claim of the lecturer was his declaration that he proposed to proceed to the United States where he would have his body burnt to ashes in fire, after which his soul would enter another body. He would then return to India in his new incarnation which would be only a continuation of his present life.

A demonstration of some of his other claims was given by the lecturer at the meeting. He swallowed a quantity of white mud which was mixed with potassium chloride to make it more digestible. This with the addition of milk, he announced, would be his daily diet for the next two months, resulting in a great improvement of his health and mental powers. Mud or earth, he explained, contained the salts necessary to maintain life, and it was from these that the nourishment of plants was derived and the important elements of allopathic medicine were obtained. He invited members of the medical profession and the general public to test his health at his residence at Arya Nivas Hotel, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, where he would be staying for about six months.

CLAIMS TO CURE DEAF AND DUMB.

The lecturer further claimed to possess powers to cure various diseases considered incurable including tuberculosis in all stages, cancer, paralysis etc., and to make the deaf and dumb regain their powers of hearing and speaking, even in cases where there were natural defects from birth, by a course of treatment which ranged from three to six months. Its immediate effect, however, was noticeable within a few minutes, and a demonstration of this was

given on some boys from a school for the deaf and dumb who were specially brought to the meeting. The lecturer gave them a white powder to eat, and after about ten minutes they showed an appreciable response to the treatment.

RESTORING VISION TO THE BLIND.

The lecturer also demonstrated his claim to give vision to the blind. Some of the unfortunate people who were present at the meeting, after eating the white powder and feeling a touch of the lecturer's hand on their heads, declared that they could perceive an object held before them.

The lecturer explained that though he could not restore normal sight to those who had lost both their eyes, he could stimulate the nerve-centres in their brains which would give them "mental vision" which would enable them to perceive the objects before them.

In all cases, he said, his treatment consisted of the psychic processes described in the "Atharva Veda" and some Ayurvedic medicines.

A "DANGEROUS" BOOK.

The lecturer stated that his English translation of "Atharva Veda," one of the ancient Hindu Scriptures is believed by some American scholars and scientists to be so dangerous in its potentialities that its publication is held up by the authorities of the Government Library of New York to whom he has entrusted his manuscript.

He explained that his book contained his original interpretations of every "Shloka" (verse) of "Atharva Veda" which in their practical application in terms of the modern science, would add to the existing methods of warfare. For instance, some of the "Shlokas" as interpreted by the lecturer, revealed a secret process by which poisons could be evaporated and formed into clouds which could be made to discharge a shower of deadly liquid on the enemy. This and similar other destructive processes explained in the book, if revealed to the world, was likely to intensify international competition for armaments. It was this danger which weighed with the authorities of the Government Library of New York in withholding publication of the book. Dr. Popat Prabhuram, Principal of the College, presided at the lecture.

TO FIGHT NATION'S BATTLE IN ASSEMBLY

List Of Victorious Congress-men In Polls

The following is a list of the Congress Candidates who have been returned unopposed or otherwise to the Assembly:

UNITED PROVINCES.

Munshi Ishwar Saran.
Dr. Bhagwan Das.
Ch. Raghunath Singh.
Mr. T. A. K. Sherwani.
Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant.
Sardar Jogendra Singh.
Mr. Shri Prakash.
Mr. Mohanlal Saxena.
Mr. Shri Krishna Dutt Paliwal.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Seth Sheo Das Daga.
Mr. M. V. Abhyankar.
Seth Govind Das.
Mr. Ghanshamdas Gupta.

BIHAR.

Mr. Deep Narayan Singh.
Babu Bipin Bihari Varma.
Mr. Satya Narain Singh.
Mr. Anugrah Narayan Sinha.
Mr. Shri Krishna Sinha.

ASSAM.

Mr. N. C. Bardoloi.

Mr. N. C. Bardoloi.

Mr. N. C. Bardoloi.

MADRAS.

Mr. S. Satyamurti.
Swami Venkatchalam Chetty.
Mr. P. S. Kumaraswami Raja.
Dr. T. S. S. Rajan.
Mr. Samuel Aaron.
Mr. Muthuranga Mudaliar.
Prof. N. G. Ranga.
Mr. K. Nageshwara Rao Pantulu.

Mr. V. V. Giri.

Mr. Avanashlingam Chettiar.

Mr. Ananthasayanam Iyengar.

N. W. F.

Dr. Khan Saheb.

Lala Shamal.

Mr. B. Das.

Pandit Nihanth Das.

DELHI.

Mr. Asaf Ali.

THE B. E. S. & T. CO., Ltd

Gross receipts for October 1934.
*Electric Supply for October 1934 Rs. 8,22,032; up to the end of October 1934 Rs. 82,77,169.
Traction (Trams and Omnibuses) for October 1934 Rs. 6,22,032; up to the end of October 1934 Rs. 34,49,250.
Increase over same period last year up to the end of October 1934 Rs. 75,120.
*Exclusive of supply to Tramways.

SALES OF TREASURY BILLS

Bombay, Nov. 20.
Tenders for Rs. 1.12 crores of three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday, the 20th November 1934. Total amount offered was Rs. 3,74,00,000. Tenders at Rs. 99-10-3 were allotted approximately 66 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. The total amount of accepted tenders was Rs. 1,50,00,000 and the average rate Rs. 1-7-0 per annum.
Tenders for three months' bills to the amount of Rs. 1,50,00,000 will be received on Tuesday, the 27th November 1934. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday the 30th November 1934. Other conditions are as usual.
Intermediate three months' Treasury Bills will be sold from Wednesday, the 21st to Monday the 26th November 1934 at Rs. 99-10-6 per cent, subject to the condition that the sale of intermediate bills may be discontinued without previous notice any time during this period. Intermediate three months' Treasury Bills sold from the 14th to the 19th November 1934 amounted to Rs. 1,85,50,000.

LATE VIDYAVARDHI

The anniversary of the late Pandit Jwalaprasadji Mishra Moradabadi, the renowned Pandit of Sanatan Dharma, the Commentator of the Vedas and many other Hindu Scriptures will be celebrated at Madhav Baug, C. P. Tank, Girgaum, at 6 p.m. to-day (Wednesday).

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

As the English Mail Steamer "S. S. 'Strathgair' is expected to arrive in Bombay at 2 p.m. (S. T.) on Thursday the 22nd instant, the following will be the latest hour of posting on that day at the Bombay G. P. O. of the parcels for the offices in Iraq, Persia and Persian Gulf.
Postings at the Town Sub-Offices should be so regulated as to reach the Bombay G. P. O. before the above-mentioned hour.
Messrs. Dollar Steamship Lines s.s. 'President Van Buren V-35' left Singapore on the 20th instant via Colombo with passengers and general cargo for Bombay. She will arrive in Bombay on the 29th instant and sail again on the 30th instant with passengers and cargo for Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles, New York and Boston.

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

NEW DELHI, Nov. 20.

Mr. N. M. Joshi, who came here to attend the Standing Emigration Committee Meeting has left to-day for Bombay.
Mr. Ghuznavi, who had been here for a short trip left for Calcutta.—United Press.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Safety Island

The Bombay City Police have sprung a surprise upon the motorists by marking a big island near the Crawford Market for the safety of the pedestrians. The motorists hitherto used to rush at high speed round the Crawford Market leaving very little space to the pedestrians to pass. Between the Head Police Office and the Tramway Company's shed near the Crawford Market the motor cars and victorias used to run in both the directions and the pedestrians had practically no room to walk the other way. At times they escaped by a hair's breadth from accidents. The new island provided is so big that it allows ample space to the pedestrians while the motor cars and other vehicles are given one way traffic only thus reducing the chances of accident to a minimum. During Congress session many visitors had a narrow escape at this spot and it is gratifying to note that the Commissioner of Police has paid immediate attention to the remarks made in these columns for the provision of an island here.

Parents, Please Note!

In addition to the widely prevalent diseases mentioned in these columns, from which the children attending the Municipal schools in the city were found to be suffering, there are a score of other diseases the more com-

mon of them being the diseases of the throat and of the eye. 6 per cent among the boys and 15 per cent among the girls suffer from the diseases of the throat. These diseases include enlarged tonsils which may be the precursor of such deadly diseases as tuberculosis. The diseases of the vision are considerably prevalent and nearly 3,000 boys and girls suffer from one form of disease or another pertaining to the eye.

Special attention needs to be drawn to the prevalence of the skin diseases. While only 4 per cent of the boys are affected by the skin diseases, the percentage of girls suffering from contagious skin diseases, as the report puts it, is 11. This clearly proves that even in matters of ordinary day-to-day hygiene the girls are being neglected, if it cannot be stated that the malnutrition among the girls easily renders them victims to the contagious diseases. Other diseases, from which the children are found to have been suffering are diseases of ear, nose, heart, lungs and of enlarged spleen. In the midst of the plethora of diseases no boy is safe and no parent is wisely advised if he or she shuts his or her eye in the fond hope that the child is singularly free from all diseases. If the parents feel that they have properly looked after the well-being of their children they have done distinct service in keeping the diseases away from the ill-protected children.

High Court Rejects Govt. Application

Move For Enhancement Of Sentence Of Labour Leader Fails

The Bombay Government's application asking for enhancement of the sentence passed on S. S. Mirajkar, a former Secretary of the Workers and Peasants' Party, came on for hearing before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice N. J. Wadia at the High Court.

Mirajkar was sentenced by the Third Presidency Magistrate to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 300 for delivering a speech at a labour meeting in February last. The speech, it was alleged, tended to incite workers to violence.

In support of the application, Mr. Shingne, Government Pleader argued that the accused had incited workers to take the law into their own hands, if their demands were not granted by the employers. This was a serious offence and called for a deterrent sentence.

Mr. S. B. Jathar, on behalf of Mirajkar, contended that the purpose of the meeting was to exhorted workers to unite in order to declare a general strike. The speech had nothing in it that would amount to incitement.

Their Lordships observed that the Magistrate was generally the best judge as to the seriousness of the offence and the penalty to be imposed. The sentence was open to criticism on the ground that it was unduly light, but their Lordships were not prepared to say that the sentence infringed any settled principle. If they were to impose a sentence of imprisonment now, it would mean arresting the accused after four months of the passing of the sentence by the Magistrate. Under the circumstances their Lordships were prepared to make no order on the application.

JOINT ELECTORATES JUSTIFIED

Bhulabhai Congratulates Asaf Ali

BOMBAY, Tuesday.
Mr. Bhulabhai Desai has sent the following telegram to Mr. Asaf Ali at Delhi:—
"Heartiest congratulations. Joint electorates have justified themselves."—United Press.

REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY

(IN POUNDS STERLING)
Sterling purchased in India during the week ending the 17th November 1934 70,000. From 1st April to the 17th November 1934 20,257,000.
Net transfers to the Home Treasury from Paper Currency Reserve in England from 1st April to the 17th November 1934 2,250,000.
Total during the week ending the 17th November 1934 70,000. From 1st April to the 17th November 1934, 17,997,000.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

JEHANGIR WADIA BUILDING, 51, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

"GOD OR LAW?"

A Short Talk followed by Questions and Answers.
Wednesday, Nov. 21st, 6-15 p.m.

All Cordially Invited

No Fees No Collections.

THE CAPITOL

DAILY, at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

JOHN BARRYMORE
STATE'S ATTORNEY
HELEN TWELVETREE
ALL STORIES
WILLIAM (COPPE) BOYS
MAST GURGAN
REO RADIO PICTURE

HE KNEW ALL THE TRICKS OF LAW AND WOMEN! . . . and made them both his mistress!

NEXT SATURDAY

BURIED TREASURE!
Guarded by Cannibals, Prehistoric Monsters, and the Twelve Foot Abe.



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THE REGAL

TO-DAY AT 10 P.M. ONLY
TO-MORROW AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

Greta GARBO John BARRYMORE
Joan CRAWFORD Wallace BEERY
★ LIONEL BARRYMORE ★

GRAND HOTEL
★ METRO-GOLDWYN ★
★ MAYER ★

NEXT SATURDAY

JEAN HARLOW
LIONEL BARRYMORE
FRANCHOT TONE

100% PURE
A Sparkling Cast in a
Sparkling Comedy Drama!

NEW SHIPPING CO. FOR BOMBAY

Ideal Of National Service As Basis

A Tea-Party was given by Messrs. B. V. Jadhav and Mayji Govindji Seth on Tuesday evening on the occasion of opening a new company, Jadhav Govindji & Co., at Raja Bahadur Mansions, Apollo Street.

About fifty guests were present. A pamphlet entitled "A Scheme for the Expansion of Indian Shipping" was distributed.

A syndicate has been formed for the purpose of starting a Joint Stock Company with a capital of Rs. 50 lacs.

They propose making a start on the Konkani Coast and open up other lines "when sufficient experience is acquired." The name of the company would be "The Federal India Navigation Co." "The organisers intend this scheme," it is stated, "to be more in the spirit of National Service than a purely profit-making proposition. It will further give full scope to Indians to develop a sea-sense and navigation talent." "With thrift caution and perseverance as our guiding principles," the pamphlet concludes, "we place this scheme in the hands of friends, who long for the day when Indian Shipping will scour the waters of the world."

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME AT REGAL

Bombay should welcome the return of "Grand Hotel" as a mid-week change at the Regal, starting from to-day (Wednesday) at 10 p.m. The book has delighted thousands and the play hundreds of thousands—and the film has increased that number to millions.

Garbo, Crawford, Beery, the two Barrymores, Hersholt, and Lewis Stone are a rare setting of gems whose combination has succeeded in making this picture something in the way of the phenomenal.

PARLE TAROON MANDAL

At a meeting of the Governing Body of the Vile Parle Taroona Mandal held on Monday night, it was resolved that the members should assist the election campaigns of the following candidates who are contesting the forthcoming Municipal elections:—
"A" Ward: J. V. Rajadikar and T. V. Pardhi.
"C" Ward: Gokulbhai Bhatt, Ramnikrai Mehta and Gunwantrao Desai.

RAILWAY TIMINGS

AT VICTORIA TERMINUS.

Trains	Arrivals	H.M.
Madras Mail	6.00	
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6.15	
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7.50	
Calcutta Mail via Chhokri	9.00	
Madras Express	10.15	
Deccan Queen	10.25	
Poona Mail	11.40	
Nagpur Express	14.45	
Poona Fast Passenger	16.25	
Poona Express	18.25	
Allahabad Express	20.40	

Departures.

Trains	Departures	H.M.
Allahabad Express	7.00	
Poona Express	8.00	
Poona Fast Passenger	11.55	
Madras Express	13.15	
Poona Mail	13.30	
Deccan Queen	17.15	
Punjab Mail	17.50	
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	18.10	
Calcutta Mail via Chhokri	21.15	
Nagpur Express	21.20	
Madras Mail	22.00	
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	23.00	

AT BOMBAY CENTRAL

Mail, Express and Passenger trains.

Arrivals at Bombay Central.

Trains	Arrivals	H.M.
No. 8 Up Passenger	5.35	
No. 20 Up Delhi Express	6.00	
No. 2 Up Gujarat Mail	6.45	
No. 10 Up Kathiawar Mail	7.50	
*No. 4 Up Frontier Mail	11.50	
No. 12 Up Passenger	13.35	
No. 16 Up Kathiawar Express	19.05	
No. 6 Up Passenger	20.55	

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The Bombay Chronicle

Head House, Parul Street, Fort.

BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1934

THE LANCASHIRE MENACE

A number of responsible business bodies in India, including the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, Marwari Chamber of Commerce, Bombay; Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta and the U.P. Chamber of Commerce, Cawnpore, have made strong representations to the Government of India, protesting against the recent suggestions of a Lancashire Deputation to the Board of Trade regarding an Indo-British Trade Agreement about textile products. As the issues involved in the proposed agreement are of vital importance to the country, solemnly pledged to the ideal of self-sufficiency in respect of its cloth requirements, it is necessary for the public to understand them clearly and take effective measures against the growing menace from Lancashire. It will be remembered that early this month a Lancashire deputation waited on Mr. Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, and, while pretending to ask him only to get the Government of India to expedite the fulfilment of their promise about an Indo-British Textile Agreement, it made several specific suggestions which bode no good to India. The most important suggestions are: (1) that the United Kingdom producers of cotton and artificial silk goods shall have full opportunity of reasonable competition with domestic producers; (2) that in order to give effect to this suggestion it is necessary to provide machinery under which the United Kingdom Government can raise with the Government of India the question of examining Indian tariff duties whenever the former can show that the duties are too high to give effect to the above suggestion and (3) that "the former rate of import duty of 11 per cent. on cotton piecegoods in India... represented and still represents a very fair approximation to the real differences between the two countries."

Negation Of Fiscal

Autonomy

The first suggestion appears innocent enough at the first blush, though a truly national Government of India would refuse to accept any restrictions on their privilege and duty to develop the indigenous industry without any reference to its effect on Lancashire or Japan or any other foreign country. But the sinister import of this suggestion is seen when it is considered along with the following suggestions. The provision of machinery to enable

the British Government to bring pressure on the Government of India and get them to lower the duties on British goods to give reasonable trade facilities to Lancashire is a negation of the principle of fiscal autonomy even in the limited sense in which it is supposed to be in force in India at present. In the words of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, the suggestion is a device to "dictate commercial policies to the Government of India" and is "insulting to the people of India." The third suggestion leaves no room for any doubt as to what Lancashire means by reasonable facilities. It is an amazingly audacious demand and is even a repudiation of the Bombay Pact and the considered policy of the Government of India. The Pact provided that if the Government's revenue position should make it possible to reduce the present 25 per cent. duty on Lancashire goods to 20 per cent. the millowners should not ask for a continuance of the higher duty as a protective measure. In other words the Pact accepted the 20 per cent. duty as a reasonable one. The Government of India, too, accepted this view, though the Indian public has not approved of any reduction of the present duty. For Lancashire now to suggest the older 11 per cent. duty as a fair and reasonable one is an unfair repudiation of its own Pact. It may suit Lancashire's interests but India will never tolerate it.

Unfair & Unreasonable

Unfair and unreasonable as Lancashire's suggestions are, the Government of India, subservient as ever to Britain, may be inclined or forced to adopt them to a larger extent than is safe for India. It is significant that while Mr. Runciman assured the Lancashire deputation that he was much impressed by their case, the Government of India have given no corresponding assurance to the various Indian business bodies that have made representations to them on this subject. It seems quite probable that they will once again adopt the device of agreeing to continue protection to Indian textiles only on condition that Lancashire's suggestions are substantially accepted. We trust the Congress members of the Assembly will give a suitable reply to such tactics. But it is also necessary for the business bodies in India and the public in general to be forewarned in good time and to devise effective measures to refuse to allow Lancashire textiles to be forced on the country by unfair tariff measures.

Income Tax Returns For Bombay Presidency

The Annual Returns of the Income Tax Department, Bombay Presidency for 1933-34, raise some interesting questions about the Presidency Economy, which we think deserve public attention. The total gross income tax demand was for Rs. 4.25 crores in the Presidency, and for super tax Rs. 90.36 lakhs, or an aggregate direct tax burden of 5.75 lakhs, which is nearly a third of the total tax-burden of the whole country on this account. Allowing for refunds and rebates (61.66 lakhs) and arrears of collection outstanding at the end of the year, as also for excess collections and unpaid refunds, the net tax collection on income tax account was Rs. 401 lakhs, and on super tax account of Rs. 77.71 lakhs. This is exclusively a burden on account of the Central Government on the people of this Presidency—higher per capita than in any other province. It comes out of an aggregate income of a little over 55 crores and so makes a charge of some ten per cent between the Central and the Provincial Governments in the new constitution. In any scheme of financial redistribution of Resources and Obligations those responsible for the governance of this Presidency, and the development of its resources, human as well as material, will be naturally impelled to demand a reconsideration of what seems at first sight to be an inequitable distribution of the burdens of State.

Of the aggregate of 55.42 crores of income made liable to tax demand, the largest aggregate was in the lowest class of Rs. 1,000 to 1,499 per annum,—being 7.64

crores. Taken with the next category,—incomes between 1,500 and 1,999 per annum over 27 per cent of the total taxable income is comprised in the class, which before 1931 used to be regarded as the subsistence minimum that ought to be exempted from taxation. Nearly 60 per cent or over 32 crores of this taxed income is under Rs. 10,000 per annum. Of the total number of assesses, more than half are under the limit of Rs. 2,000 per annum. The super tax is assessed on a total of 1,201 individuals, firms or corporations, on an aggregate gross income of 13.80 crores, paying a gross tax demand of Rs. 63.14 lakhs.

The gross number of assesses, at the end of the year was, in the Presidency collectively, 2,10,900 out of which 106,875 were in Bombay city. Allowing for refunds, the total number of assesses was a little over 1,58,000. The Presidency town has thus more than half the number of income tax payers in the Province; and yet they can return to the Assembly only three members from the territorial constituency, both general and Muslim combined out of a total of 16. The fact, however, that, thanks to the principle of charging the tax at the source, there were as many as 31,756 applications for refunds of the income tax, indicates something fundamentally erroneous in practice, which demands reconsideration. There is, of course, no means of judging, from these returns, how many people really liable to the tax, evade the burden. But the incidence of the burden seems heavy on the low-

MUSLIMS AND THE ELECTIONS

DISILLUSIONMENT

(By M. C. CHAGLA.)

Throughout the day of the election I felt depressed and downcast. The atmosphere in the city was surcharged with political electricity. Passions were at fever heat. Everyone seemed to be discussing the merits and demerits of respective candidates. In the midst of all this the Mussalmans seemed to be isolated. In their own city, in respect of a historic election, they were segregated and could only play the role of detached and dispassionate observers.

The Hindu candidates were giving promises to Parisi, to look after their interests. The Parsi candidate was mildly flirting with Hindu Dharma. The Christians, a microscopic minority, were being made much of by all the candidates. But no one took the slightest interest in the Mussalmans, or even aware that such a community existed in the city of Bombay.

Isolated

This is what separate electorates have achieved. In a country where our ancestors ruled, and in which our community has helped as much as the Hindus to evolve an Indian culture and an Indian civilisation, we have been cut off from the main stream of public activity, and been shut up in separate compartments along with foreigners and backward classes who have no past to be proud of. And this is a consummation of which some of our leaders boast as the greatest concession made to them by a well-disposed Government.

As I was sitting at the Town Hall watching the variegated scene and the popular enthusiasm, a bearded Mussalman, whose name, through some political irony, had crept into the general roll, came to the Congress polling booth with his card demanding to be taken to the proper place so that he could register his vote. He was told that he was not qualified to vote. I can even now see the look of surprise and pain on his face. He, unlike his mighty leaders, could not understand why, when his Hindu, Parsi and Christian friends were giving expression to their political faith, he should be debarred from expressing his right as a citizen.

A Powerful Lever

I wish some of my communal Muslim friends had been present to see this, and also to realise how thoroughly unimportant and insignificant they have deliberately made themselves in the public life of their country. The lever which a minority can use with the greatest effect is the vote at the time of the elections. It can dictate its terms, it can plump its votes on the side of one or other of the candidates and make his success certain. In our political sagacity we have thrown away this lever, with the result that we remain politically impotent, incapable of influencing in the slightest degree the policy that the majority may pursue in the legislatures.

Some people are born blind. We can only have infinite pity for such as these: there are others on whom blindness has been thrust by a malignant fate—we can but sympathise with them for having seen and enjoyed God's light and being cut off from that boon. But there are others who achieve blindness of a set and deliberate purpose. What shall we say of them? What shall we say of men who insist on closing their eyes to the patent and obvious facts of political life?

Disillusionment

The success of Mr. Asaf Ali from Delhi is a resounding victory in the cause of joint electorates. It is a complete answer to men of little faith who believed that it was impossible in the present day India for a majority of Hindus to return a Mussalman to the Legislature. Of course, if you are a communalist, if you wish your community to stand in the way of the progress of the country you cannot expect a joint electorate to

(Continued on page 7.)

est incomes, and, there being no device to set off one year's losses against another's profits,—a sort of three years' average as is customary in Britain, for example,—nor any allowance for the varying burdens of the family a given income may have to support, the Indian income tax suffers from some radical defects, which we trust the new Assembly will endeavour to correct. The exemption from the tax of incomes paid outside India, or that other still more objectionable exemption from this tax of the larger unearned agricultural incomes, needs equally reforming legislation, which it is to be hoped the solemn pledges of the Congress Parliamentary Party will do something to materialise.

VILLAGE RE-ORGANISATION

Suggestions For All-round Progress On Modern Lines

By
K. T. SHAH.
II.

After these general remarks, stated in the last article, let us deal with each of the main categories mentioned there. In the characteristics of each village that must be studied, the following must be specifically noted:—

(a) the population of the village;

(b) its distribution into several definite classes, e.g. cultivators proper, landlords, landless workers on land, money-lenders, shopkeepers, artisans, Government or other public officials in the village;

(c) The relations between the village and the public authorities Central, Provincial, or Local,—and complaints of hardships occasioned through the latter, if any.

Of these three, the first is perhaps the easiest to ascertain, by reference to the Local Census, or the Village Public Office. The same source will also furnish all information about it.

(i) the extent and nature of village land; (ii) its equipment in regard to cattle, ploughs, waterwheels etc. and (iii) additional sources of village wealth, e.g. forest and grazing land attached to the village.

Scientific Improvements

A knowledge of these is necessary for appreciating the mutual affinities or antipathies of the village population, and so effecting such improvement as may be deemed necessary in the most important village industry, viz. agriculture. Agriculture in India, though very old, and though its methods and implements may be regarded as quite suited to present conditions, is still capable of improvement; thanks to modern scientific advance and invention. In the matter of crops and new plantations; soil; water-supply; cattle-breeding; utilisation of waste products; and development of industries based upon the produce of agriculture, (e.g. fruit-canning or preserves-making, sugar refining, flour-milling, extracting crude oil from such products—now going waste—as prickly pear and other wild plants)—there is obvious room for improvement and modernisation in all these. A Sanskrit proverb says "only fools drink water because it is from the ancestral well." No country can hold

its own in international competition unless it be abreast of times. Indian agricultural produce has to face the fiercest competition; and India can, therefore, never afford to neglect all improvements which could strengthen her agriculturist against foreign competition.

These improvements can be effected with very little additional cost or trouble if only attention is paid to the local peculiarities and a suitable organisation is devised to attend to them scientifically.

Services Of Experts

It may be mentioned, in this connection, that an Indian scientist, once told me that three of the most distinguished Agricultural Chemists of America—one in Soils, another in Crops, and the third in Animal Husbandry,—were prepared to testify their sympathy for India without any fee, and devote six months to make suggestions for such improvements, if only their actual expenses were paid. Services of this character, when engaged by the Government, cost them tens of thousands; and even then the full value for the money spent is rarely obtained.

The interest felt in India and the sympathy raised for her masses must easily be utilised by such a personality as Mahatma Gandhi's,—to work with whom and under whom, in such a matter, must be considered a great honour and privilege for the most distinguished scientists. Scientific advice and practical aid could, therefore, be obtained without any difficulty. As agriculture is the principal industry, as it has also several aspects and problems, and as a number of other industries can be founded upon the produce or offshoots of agriculture, it is but in the fitness of things that an organised effort at the resuscitation of India's village industries should begin with a proper study and careful treatment of this principal village industry.

Village Characteristics

As regards the characteristics of the villages, the villagers themselves would be the best guides. Their limitations and shortcomings, however, in regard to up-to-date

knowledge, necessary capital, adequate organisation for marketing, etc., will have to be duly attended to by the organisers of this plan; and for their guidance observations are offered on these headings in the appropriate places.

As regards the several classes in the village population, they may not all be mutually exclusive as given in the list above.

Speaking generally village inhabitants proper are all interested directly in agriculture, in one capacity or another. Cultivation of class consciousness in them is thus unnecessary, as it may be undesirable. Even the antithesis between village and city,—agriculture and industry,—is not of the absolute order of nature, and could be avoided in a well-ordained plan.

Care, however, should be taken in a proper organisation of village life and industries, that classes which are, by their very nature, likely to be hostile to this programme, should not be associated in a common organisation with those classes for whose benefit primarily the scheme is proposed. Thus, the Landlords and Money-lenders should not, generally speaking, be associated in a common organisation with cultivators or landless labourers; for, otherwise, the exploitation of the latter by the former would be inevitable, and development of a sense of real self-help impossible. The only object that the sponsors of such programmes could legitimately hold before them must be, the promotion of the spirit of self-help amongst the bulk of the village population, elimination of waste, reduction of debts, and creation of the most economic holding whatever prevents that objective from being realised must be avoided.

Solidarity

In so far as cultivators may be themselves landlords,—like the Khatadars in the Bombay Presidency, or the Ryats in Madras, and in so far as large landlords of the type of Bengal Zamindars or Oudh Talukdars are absent from the scheme of village life, the preceding remark will have to be modified accordingly. Peasant proprietors, however, are likely to be more tenacious of their property.

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way to judge results till the goal is reached is to see whether the Congress becomes stronger and stronger with the continuance of the struggle. From this point of view, the Congress has gained more than all other political bodies put together. No better proof of this can be cited than the splendid rally of the people to the Congress during the last four years and now at the Assembly elections.

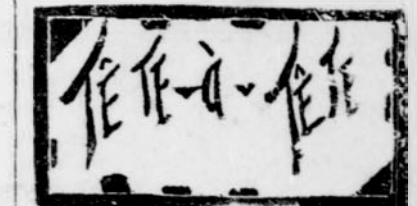
ALIGARH UNIVERSITY

The Court of Aligarh University will meet on Sunday next week. We trust the Court will arrive at decisions that will secure better and more efficient administration of the University's affairs. Under the existing Constitution the University has both a Vice-Chancellor and a Pro-Vice-Chancellor who is generally a European. Experience has shown that this duality has proved detrimental to the interests of the University and the Court, at the instance of the European Pro-Vice-Chancellor himself as well as others, decided at a previous meeting to abolish the post of the Pro-Vice-Chancellor and requested the Government of India to amend the University Act accordingly. The Government of India, for reasons best known to themselves, have delayed doing so and now, we understand, reactionary influences are at work to secure the reversal of the decision of the Court to abolish the post of the Pro-Vice-Chancellor. We hope the Court will resolutely resist these influences and adhere to its decision.

-PRESS VIEWS-

Congress Gains

Of course, it is clear that Congress will be the largest single party in the Assembly, and the success of the Congress candidates proves beyond doubt, the hold the Congress has, on the Indian people, as the only political party with any organization and with a programme of its own.



Sir A. P. Patro regards the White Paper proposals as "a great step for the steady advancement towards Swaraj."

Evidently this spokesman of Justices has been conjuring up visions of the fatter and fatter jobs and titles galore that would materialise when the "Swaraj" of their fond dreams is ushered into existence.

But, unfortunately for his party the hard knocks on the head which it is receiving just now at the hands of the electorate are not calculated to strengthen these fond hopes. Rather, their effect is more likely to be to bring down all the splendid castles in the air that the Justices have been building during the past few years.

Sir A. P. Patro would like the world to believe that the present elections do not provide the "acid test" of the strength and influence of political parties in the country.

But his patrons at New Delhi and White Hall know a thing or two and are not likely to misread the signs of the times as he does.

Mr. Satyamurthi has suggested to the new Governor of Madras that in view of the rout of the Justices in the elections he should call on the Rajah of Bobbili and his Minister to resign.

Mr. Satyamurthi ought to have known the Justices coterie better. They are in office—he must be well aware of—not to further any grand principles.

Mr. Satyamurthi does not like the eulogy of darchy indulged in by Lord Erskine in one of his first speeches after assuming office.

But, why not let His Excellency have the opportunity—which may never recur—of saying the funeral oration over the corpse before it is finally disposed of?

According to the Government of India's spokesman before the Opium Committee at Geneva, the attempts on the part of the Government to prohibit the use of hemp drugs in this country have been unsuccessful "partly on religious grounds."

Government have not yet disclosed the number of representations they have received in this connection from Sanatanist quarters, but evidently ganja-smoking and bhanga-drinking are in future to be included among the "religious" practices to be zealously safeguarded against the unholy designs of ungodly reformers.

But apart from the cry of "religion in danger" to which our religiously neutral Government is in duty bound to defer, there is also the problem of allocation of power and more particularly funds—between the central and local Governments,—and the former would be the last to deprive themselves or the subordinate Governments of any source of revenue.

So, when it is a case of safeguarding "religion" and the empty exchequer, nothing more is to be said.

According to a press message, Mrs. Kamala Nehru is undergoing what is called in medical language "A. P. Treatment." However, Pandit Jawaharlal has not yet completed his course of "U. P. Treatment" of Halleyan prescription.

We understood that Jawaharlal's release is a big 3H affair. The first round of contest between Hoare and Halley is over and it is stated that Halg will try to tie the loose-ends, when he ascends the U.P. Gadi.

The Election has also proved that parties like the Justice Party, which serve a provincial purpose, are no match even in their own province for the bigger organization of the Congress. At the same time, Congress in spite of its name and fame, has been unable to conquer where provincial feelings run high. Thus, both in the Punjab and the Bengal where the question of Communal Award looms large, Congress has met no success for its own nominees though of course for the purpose of voting in the Assembly the Nationalists will, for all practical purposes, be Congressmen.—"Roy's Weekly."

Looking To Welfare Of U. S. Trade

American Dollar To Rescue Of French Franc?

Move To Prevent Fluctuation In European Currencies Welcomed By Federal Reserve Board

(SPECIAL CABLE.) WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.

It is persistently reported in well-informed quarters that a part of 2,000,000 dollar stabilisation fund established to protect the dollar after United States abandoned the gold standard has been used to steady the French franc rate.

The Treasury refuses to confirm these reports, but it is known that the Administration is anxious to prevent the outflow of gold from France to America, which will weaken the franc and upset the Franc-Sterling-Dollar relationship.

The Federal Reserve Board officials point out that the use of the Stabilisation Fund to prevent fluctuations in the European currencies will be advantageous to American trade.

GOVT.'S DEFEAT IN U. P. COUNCIL

Result Of Encumbered Estates Bill Battle

LUCKNOW, Nov. 20.

The Government sustained a defeat by one vote in the Legislative Council to-day over an amendment to the Encumbered Estates Bill.

The Amendment laid down that the heirs of deceased debtors who were not members of a joint family should give all particulars of the property inherited by them when seeking relief under the Act. At one stage a compromise appeared likely to be arrived at between the Government and the Zamindars (who were the sponsors of the amendment) on the Finance Member's assurance that the principle of the amendment would be embodied in a separate clause but the opposition eventually challenged a division and the amendment was carried by 39 votes to 38. Apart from this reverse the Government generally resisted non-official amendments with success.

The House before it adjourned on 26th November disposed of all amendments to clauses four to eleven of the Encumbered Estates Bill.—A. P.

PARAGUAY'S TERMS FOR PEACE

RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov. 20.

Paraguay decided to reject the recommendation of the League for ending war with Bolivia.

Paraguay proposes, instead, that the dispute be settled by conciliation and arbitration preceded by the cessation of hostilities, disarmament and measures of security.—Reuter.

GOING DETERMINED TO GENEVA

Premier On Britain's Needs Of Defence

(Special Cable) LONDON, Nov. 20.

In the House of Commons Mr. Ramsay MacDonald speaking in the debate on the King's address, described the position of the Disarmament Conference as not despairing but not too hopeful.

"Beginning with next year we are going to Geneva determined to try again to get something substantial done. We shall take every opportunity to reach an international agreement bringing the nation's closer together and increasing the mutual confidence and goodwill where upon the fabric of international peace is ultimately rests. Meanwhile Britain has to consider her means of defence. We have reduced our armaments and we are not used to the escalator clause of the London Naval Agreement. If our armaments have to be strengthened it will be on account of the defensive needs of the nation.

He believed that Britain need not be accused of increasing her offensive power against the under-armed nations.

J. P. C. REPORT DEBATE

LONDON, Nov. 20. It is understood although after the publication of the Select Committee report to-morrow it may be possible for members of the House of Commons to raise question during the debate on address it is not anticipated that any will do so as the time is too short to enable them fully to appreciate the report, also because Government promised a three days' debate provisionally fixed to begin on Dec. 10.—Reuter.

PREMIER'S UNCTUOUS TALK

(Continued from page 1.)

stages by most influential Indians whom they were glad to welcome there as co-operators in conference, which produced the report to be published to-morrow.

The Bill must necessarily be bulky, rather complex, containing numerous clauses which require reasonable time for discussion. Mr. MacDonald further said, the House will be asked to give private members time to Government throughout the session owing to Government business. He expressed confidence saying that the result of Parliament's deliberations will be a structure, which will take its place among the other great monuments of political wisdom, marking the history of the British constitutional fabric.

"NO VOTE FOR DIEHARDS." Mr. Lansbury briefly referred to India and said, no settlement could be permanent unless it was accepted by the vocal Indian opinion. He anticipated lively debates in which Mr. Churchill would be attacking Government but he (Lansbury) warned him (Churchill) not to expect the Opposition to help him.

"We shall not vote for any diehards. We shall try to amend the Bill whichever direction we think best, but shall not assist anyone in injuring the smallest advance along the road to Indian self-government."

He declared that the Indian question transcended everything else in the life of the British Commonwealth, and if Britain was able to give India real self-government, it would be the biggest achievement of any Imperial Power ever known.—Reuter's Special.

DISARMAMENT TALKS TO BE RESUMED

Henderson Hopeful Of Achieving Permanent Convention

GENEVA, Nov. 20.

The Bureau of the Disarmament Conference has decided to resume work in committee on the regulations for the manufacture and trade of arms, the budgetary publicity and establishment of a permanent disarmament commission. It is proposed to include the subjects in separate protocols without waiting for the completion of the entire disarmament convention.

Mr. Henderson stated that the conference will not be allowed to die and they would achieve the disarmament convention and the Permanent Disarmament Commission.—Reuter.

BROADCAST OF J. S. C. REPORT

RUGBY, Nov. 20.

The report of the Joint Select Committee on India which will be published on Wednesday evening, will be the subject of a series of 11 controversial broadcast speeches, early next week.

The first of the series will be delivered by the Secretary of State for India, Sir Samuel Hoare, and Leaders of the Opposition Parties and Lord Lloyd, Mr. Winston Churchill, as well as eminent independent authorities on Indian affairs will take part.—B. O. W.

Sir Shanmukham Chettiar, President of the Assembly, left Madras for Delhi on Tuesday morning.—A. P.



GENERAL GOERING.

INDICTMENT OF HUNGARY

Yugoslavia Submits Memorandum On Marseilles Tragedy

GENEVA, Nov. 19.

Except for M. Laval, all the principal delegates to the special meeting of the Assembly have arrived and there was a succession of talks all through the day. The Foreign Ministers of the Little Entente had a two hours conference, and it is learned, do they completely agreed with regard to the course to be followed in regard to the Marseilles murders. The Yugoslav memorandum to be handed to the Secretariat of the League on Thursday or Friday will contain a tremendous indictment of Hungary, including documents and photographs which, according to the Yugoslav, will establish the complicity of the Hungarian officials in the conspiracy which resulted in the tragedy.

The Yugoslav Government will declare that a situation menacing to peace has developed with Hungary and ask the League to take measures to remove the threat. It is now practically settled that the questions will not be debated in the present session of the Council of the League, but placed on the agenda of the next council.—Reuter.

USE OF INDIAN HEMP DRUGS

Mr. Hardy Says Exports Are Negligible To Opium Committee

GENEVA, Nov. 19.

Mr. Hardy before the Opium Committee made a statement on the situation in India as regards the use of Indian hemp drugs, and said imports were under control and exports negligible. Prohibition was unsuccessful partly on religious grounds. He thought that a change in policy and control would be unwise at present when the problem of distribution of power between the central and local governments was being settled.

Mr. Fuller (United States) asked for information on the monopoly or license system known as ganja said to be in force in Burma. Mr. Hardy answered that prohibition applied to Burmese licenses which were granted transients.—Reuter.

TATA PIG IRON FOR JAPAN

Negotiations For Quarter Million Tons

(SPECIAL CABLE) TOKIO, Nov. 20.

The Joint Pig Iron Marketing Company is negotiating with Mr. Sakaiyama, President, Tata Iron and Steel Company, now here for the purchase of quarter million tons of Pig Iron for the next year to cover the increased consumption.

JAPAN-PERSIA STEAMER SERVICE

(SPECIAL CABLE) TOKIO, Nov. 20.

Direct monthly service between Japan and Persia will be inaugurated by s.s. "Lisbon Maru" which sails from Kobe on the 22nd December.

Madras Nov. 20.—The United Nationalist Party in the Madras City Council has changed its name into the Congress Party. It consists of 12 members and is led by Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan.—A. P.

Madras, Nov. 20.—Ramamurthi, a fourth year honours student of the Presidency College, was found dead this morning in the hostel attached to the college.—A. P.

Order Against Storm Troopers

Move To Curb Insubordination

Resentment Directed Against Goering And Goebbels Spreads

BERLIN, Nov. 19.

Growing whispered criticisms of the Nazi Government and even insubordination by the Storm Troopers are alleged to be behind the order issued by Dr. Goebbels, declaring that public meetings of the Nazi party and allied organisations can only be held with the permission of the local party authorities, and the sudden calling of meetings in other party districts can be allowed only with Dr. Goebbels' personal permission.

The official explanation of the order is that it is merely to ensure that no party meetings clash with the "winter help" campaign, but reports from other quarters indicate that the Government is seriously concerned at the bitter opposition of the rank and file among the Storm Troopers, especially the left wing which feels that the original Nazi programme has not been carried out.

Resentment is apparently directed especially against General Goering, who is held to be responsible for the June killings, and Dr. Goebbels for circulating false accounts of the events.

FOREIGN LABOUR TO BE OUSTED

Sequel To Overwhelming Unemployment In France

(SPECIAL CABLE) PARIS, Nov. 20.

The Cabinet has decided to cut the foreign labour after pondering over the figures showing 350,000 French people out of work while 800,000 foreigners are in employment. No new labour cards will be issued, no card valid for a limited period will be renewed unless the holder has resided in France for the limit and all in France for two years and all labour engaged in public contracts must be French. The ratio of foreign labour where necessary owing to deficiency of French labour will be limited. There will be stricter frontier control.

WOODFULL'S XI BEAT RICHARDSON'S XI

Ponsford's Retirement Announced

(SPECIAL CABLE) LONDON, Nov. 20.

In the Testimonial match for Woodfull and Ponsford between Richardson's Eleven and Woodfull's Eleven which commenced on the 16th instant, Woodfull's Eleven won by seven wickets:—

SCORES.—Richardson's Eleven: 196 and 393. Woodfull's Eleven: 316 and 280 for three. (Brown 102, Ponsford 48.)

Ponsford's retirement from first class cricket has been announced.

ARMAMENTS TRADE

U. S. Plan For Regulation

GENEVA, Nov. 20.

A plan for the regulation of the armaments trade was submitted by the American delegate, Hugh Wilson, addressing the Bureau of the Disarmament Conference. Mr. Wilson acquiesced in Mr. Henderson's statement that there is at present little hope of the Disarmament Conference reaching general conclusions on the fundamental problems and added that the United States Government attached particular importance to the question of armaments-trade.

There was an evergrowing demand that something should be done without any delay.—Reuter.

FURTHERING EMPIRE'S WELL-BEING

King On Aim Of Indian Reforms

LONDON, Nov. 20.

Opening the new session of Parliament to-day the King referring to the imminent publication of the Select Committee report on the Indian reforms and hoped that Parliament would decide the issues with the single aim of furthering the Empire's wellbeing.—Reuter.



DR. GOEBBELS.

NAVAL TALKS NOT YET BROKEN

Japanese Delegates May Modify Existing Proposals

LONDON, Nov. 19.

Mr. Matsudaira, the Japanese Ambassador in London and Sir John Simon were together for nearly a hour. Mr. Matsudaira made a number of observations mainly on general terms, and not such as to give hope of an immediate solution, but at the same time it is learned that they will make it possible to carry the conversations further.

As there is not sufficient time for Mr. Matsudaira to complete the observations this evening, they will be followed shortly by further meetings with Sir John Simon.

Sir John Simon will report to the Prime Minister and the Cabinet, and also inform the United States delegation of the situation to-morrow or Wednesday.

It is gathered that the Japanese reply deals with the possible modifications of their existing proposals, and it is felt that the discussion along these lines will be useful.—Reuter.

GERMANY PREPARES FOR WAR

She Will Be Stronger On Land Than In 1914, Says French Report

PARIS, Nov. 19.

Germany in a few months will be stronger on land than in 1914 declares the report of the French War Budget for 1935, asking credits of 5,689,000,000 francs compared with 5,946,000,000 last year not including the cost of frontier fortifications. The report asserts that Germany will be able to field 5,500,000 men in a few days, comprising a standing army of 600,000, reserves 2,100,000, "Parliamentary" formations including Storm troops 2,800,000. There will be also an air force of 3,500 to 4,000 trained pilots and a huge number of machines.

The report adds that the manufacture of guns and explosives is being speeded up.—Reuter's Special Service.

ECHO OF COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES

Baldwin And Interference With Parliamentary Witnesses

(SPECIAL CABLE) LONDON, Nov. 20.

The echo of the Churchillian demand for the Committee of Privileges was heard at the reopening of the House of Commons when Mr. Baldwin submitted the motion that a Select Committee be appointed to consider the order dealing with the alleged interference with Parliamentary witnesses.

The original order, he said, was adopted in 1700 and was, therefore perhaps not applicable to modern conditions. Both Mr. Churchill and Col. Gretton welcomed the announcement reserving remarks.

M. C. C. TEAM FOR WEST INDIES

(SPECIAL CABLE) LONDON, Nov. 20.

M. C. C. has selected the following for the tour in the West Indies:—Wyatt, Holmes (Surrey), Townsend (Oxford University), Farnes W. Harbord (Yorkshire), Hendren, Hammond, Leyland, Ames, Smith (Middlesex), Paine, Iddon, Farrimond, Hollies (Warwickshire).

RISK OF PARTY QUESTION

M. P.'s Warning About Indian Reforms

EXPERIENCE IN IRELAND RECALLED

LONDON, Nov. 20.

A warning against allowing the Indian problem become a party question as happened in Ireland, was uttered by Mr. Duff-Cooper, M.P., in a speech at Tonbridge. He said any division among the Conservatives was not on the question of principle but on pace. He admitted a respectable body of Conservative opinion was profoundly disturbed; but reminded them the problem could not be solved on party lines.

He added: "We were lost over the Irish problem as soon as it became a party question. The Irish played off one party against another. Indians are no less astute. They are more numerous and more powerful. If they believed they would get more from one party than another, there would be no end until we retreated from India with the same ignominy as we did from Ireland. Government are attempting to solve the problem on national lines with the support of moderate opinion in all parties.—Reuter's Special.

CRUCIAL QUESTION FOR INDIA

Far-Reaching Effect Of Birth Control Move

LONDON, Nov. 20.

The need of spreading a knowledge of birth control, especially in the East, was stressed by Rev. Percy Dearmer at a dinner in honour of Mrs. Edith Howmartyn, Director, Birth-Control International Information Centre, on the eve of her departure for India, where she will attend the All-India Women's Conference. Mrs. Rama Rau, presiding, said the movement was bound to make headway as the women of India were beginning to feel it was a crucial question for India.—Reuter.

B. B. C. TALKS ON J. P. C. REPORT

LONDON, Nov. 19.

The B. B. C. announce the following broadcast controversial series talks on the Select Committee Report: Sir Samuel Hoare January 1, 1935, Mr. G. Lansbury or Major Attlee on Jan. 4, 1935, Sir George Schuster 8 Jan., Lord Lloyd on Jan. 11, Lady Layton on Jan. 15; Sir John Thompson on Jan. 18; Mr. C. F. Andrews on Jan. 22; Mr. Isaac Foot on Jan. 25; Mr. W. Churchill on Jan. 29; Major Attlee or Mr. G. Lansbury on February 1; Mr. S. Baldwin on February 5.—Reuter's Special.

DEATH OF MADRAS EX-CHIEF JUSTICE

LONDON, Nov. 20.

The death has occurred of Sir Charles Gordon Spencer, a former Chief Justice of the Madras High Court.

The death is announced of General Sir Leslie Rundle.—Reuter.

BELGIAN CABINET APPROVED BY KING

BRUSSELS, Nov. 20.

The King has approved the Ministry under the Premiership of M. Theunis in which M. Hymans will be Foreign Minister, M. Devez, Minister of Defence and M. Gutt Minister of Finance.—Reuter.

MUSLIMS AND THE ELECTIONS

(Continued from page 6.)

return you. But if you have cast your bread upon the national waters, if you have thrown in your lot with the destinies of the nation you have a claim on the support of your fellow-citizens whether Hindu or Muslim, which claim will not be denied merely because you happen to belong to one persuasion or another. But I am glad to see that even separate electorates are rejecting communalists. The League-cum-Conference candidates are having a bad time. This proves the old saying that you can deceive some people all the time, all the people some time, but you can't deceive all the people all the time. You are bound to be found out. And the Mussalmans are at last beginning to find out their erstwhile leaders. May the process of disillusionment continue to the greater glory of the nation.

Sir Mahomed Habibullah, Dewan of Travancore, arrived at Madras on Tuesday morning "en route" to Delhi to attend the Chin Harbour Conference.—A. P.

Assembly Elections And Official Pressure

MR. RAFI KIDWAI'S ALLEGATIONS

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir,—I reached Gorakhpur on the 5th of November in connection with Mr. Yusuf Imam's candidature for the Assembly and the first thing I was told was that from Commissioner downward all the officials were openly canvassing for Dr. Ziauddin. In the course of next few days I visited the villages of Gorakhpur and Basti districts and the same story was repeated everywhere.

Then I was told that in a letter of introduction to his assistant, the European manager of the Birdpur Estate (District Basti) wrote: "This is to introduce Dr. Ziauddin Ahmad C.I.E. He has been sent to us by the Commissioner. He is a candidate for the Legislative Assembly and is being opposed by some Congressman."

On the receipt of this definite information I saw the Commissioner and had a long talk with him about it. The gist of what he said is: "I am a free man. I cannot be muzzled by the Government. I am capable of forming opinions and in my own house, on my own dining table I will give free expression to my views and opinions about persons and things. People come to me and want to know my views about the candidates and I tell them why I prefer Dr. Ziauddin. I have been doing it and I will continue doing it, whatever be the Government order. If Government asks for an explanation I will tell them that on previous occasion I did the same thing for a Congress candidate." He admitted having recommended Dr. Ziauddin's candidature to Birdpur Estate. After my interview, I understand, he wrote to the manager of the Brijman Ganj estate in favour of Dr. Ziauddin.

Then on the eve of the polling all the police and Tahsil influence was thrown in favour of Dr. Ziauddin.

This is what is meant by Government neutrality.—Yours, etc.

RAFI AHMED KIDWAI.

Allahabad, Nov. 17.

Vile Parle Elections

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir,—May I take the opportunity to put in my views regarding the forthcoming elections of the Municipal Board of Vile Parle? The criteria that generally weigh with most of the voters are friendship, pressure brought from some quarters, acquaintance, the number of times the intending candidate visited them, and last but not the least mandate theory by any group, association or a sangha, without carrying to weigh the merits and demerits of the candidates. Civics knows no parties and it is absurd to work on party lines in local self-government. I would request my friends to discard the above considerations and vote only for those who are suitable on account of their academic qualifications, capacity, leisure, taste and experience.

Holding a number of portfolios besides service is a mere lust for honour and undesirable, as one cannot possibly do justice to all the responsibilities undertaken by him.

I therefore appeal all the voters of Vile Parle to keep an open mind and vote for proper candidates only.—Yours, etc.

PRO-BONO-PUBLICO.

Vile-Parle Municipal Candidature

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir,—I agree with the Nationalist's comments on the candidature of Messrs Desai and Dixit.

To give brief notes on several candidates, to interest the public:—

Mr. G. Desai. He has done pretty good work in the past and has wide experience of municipal administration and takes very keen interest in the welfare of the town.

Mr. R. Mehta.—A reliable Congress worker, and a good impartial worker, who can devote his energies to municipal work with a whole heart.

Mr. G. Bhatt.—Who can forget his services at the Congress kitchen? He is a leading Congress worker indefatigable and very reliable and sympathetic worker, who will serve the public very much better in all their activities.

Mr. Farid.—Well, a very old resident of the town, and his services in the District Board are well known. He deserves to be there to improve the internal management of the Municipality.

Mr. Shroff.—No doubt a young man with ambition to be a member, but his business activities will hamper him a lot. As a novice he is keen to learn to the working of the municipal administration, but will not be able to stand long.

Mr. Rajadhyaksh.—A young energetic lawyer with plenty of grip and aptitude to work. He will infuse enthusiasm and energy in the working.

Mr. Killawalla.—An experienced hand at organisation, though pretty old for hard work but can devote more time to office work and flush away irregularities and keep up the routine upto date.

The need for such a man is there since the last experience of the municipal working.

The Collector should be careful in nominating anybody haphazardly since his last choice was a failure.

I hope the public will not be misguided by any external pressure but find out what each candidate is worth, and then vote.—Yours, etc.

S. G. GANDHI.

Vile Parle, Nov. 20.

Vile Parle, Nov. 18.

"Harijans' Loyalist Supporters Let Down"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir,—I have read in your issue of the 15th inst. a letter under the above heading from a correspondent at Karwar, a town in the Southern Division of this Presidency. If the story related in it be substantially true, I have no hesitation in saying that it constitutes a deplorable case of neglect by the authorities in that Division of the interests of the Harijans or 'Depressed Classes' for whom the Powers-that-be have been profuse in their professions of sympathy. Going through the story as is recounted in that letter, one would be tempted to think though it might be uncharitable to do so, that it was the cunning Congressmen of Karwar who caused the simple-minded loyalists of the town to send the representation which they did, and who thereby set a trap for the authorities. But if the Congressmen really did so (which I can hardly bring myself to believe), I can only say that they have eminently succeeded in their object; for who can in that case gainsay that the authorities have foolishly let themselves be caught in the trap and so have allowed themselves to be made victims of the Congressmen's 'propaganda' as your querulous correspondent rather unfairly calls it?—Yours, etc.

NATIONALIST KANARITE

Proposed All-India Nationalist Harijan Conference

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
A. J. Sonone, the young Nationalist Harijan worker, has issued the following appeal to the Harijans:—

"It is a happy sign of the times that the younger generation among the Harijans is now keenly interested in political, social and economic problems and educated section of the Harijans have realised the necessity for service of the Motherland. They are no longer under the illusion that things will take care of themselves and they need not do anything but on the contrary they have realised that if they are to have a voice in the governance of their motherland they should assert themselves from now.

Although a certain amount of awakening is noticeable among the younger section of Harijans I humbly point out that we are still in a chaotic condition and, therefore, the greatest need of the hour is to get ourselves organised into a strong political unit so that we will be able to stand up against the odds that are likely to be put in the way of our progress. My own suggestion is that we should all pool our efforts together and try to form a Nationalist Harijan Party at the earliest moment.

Before taking the initiative in doing this, I have been advised by some of my friends to go on an All-India tour with a view to sounding public opinion in other Provinces on the matter, and, therefore, I have decided to start on an All-India tour at the end of this month. After the tour it is proposed to call a meeting of the Harijans either at Bombay or at Poona to consider the question of convening an All-India

Nationalist Harijan Conference. I would in the meanwhile appeal to Nationalist Harijans to organise themselves and prepare for the conference so that it will be easy for us to formulate our future plan of work immediately the Reforms are announced.

What is most required among us is a change in leadership with new ideals and ideas. We shall have to decide these at our conference and I am sure those who have the welfare of the country and the community at heart will agree with me that it is high time that we organise ourselves so that our voice may be effectively heard against that of those whose only ideal is personal end."

Price Of Government Publications

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir,—Government have appointed certain book-sellers as their agents for the sale of Government publications who, I presume, are supposed to sell all Government publications at the price mentioned only on the publication. But this is not the case. These accredited agents of Government publications are charging a heavy amount of postage on each publication. For instance, the "White Paper" which is priced only at As. 4, is being sold in Bombay by Messrs. D. B. Taraporewalla Sons and Co., who are accredited agents for all Government publications, at As. 8 each, the additional four annas being the amount of postage.

The agents if I am not mistaken, are allowed a fair commission by Government on all sales of their publications and so far as any fair-minded person can see, there is absolutely no justification for any additional charge being made by these agents on any Government publication. The Joint Parliamentary Committee's Report and also the Evidence will soon be out and Government have announced the sale of these publications at As. 8 and As. 12 each respectively. The Government some time ago have made it clear that with a view to give wide publicity to these publications, the prices have been kept so low. I hope the above-mentioned publications would be available at the local book stalls at the prices fixed by Government. For a local buyer who should any postage be charged by a local book-seller is a mystery. The book-sellers say that they have to incur expenditure on postage in getting the copies from Calcutta. But, if it is true that they get Commission from Government, what happens to it? And if they cannot meet the incidental charges like postage, etc. from the commission, I do not know why they are allowed the commission at all. The Director of Information should at once issue clear instructions regarding the sale of Government publications through the Press for the benefit of the public.—Yours etc.

S. R. K.

Bombay, Nov. 20.

A Catholic Grievance

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir,—I shall deem it a great favour if you will please allow me space to draw the attention of His Excellency Mr. J. R. Lima S. J., Archbishop of Bombay, to a grievance of the congregation of the Church of Sacred Heart of Jesus, Culvem, Bombay Suburban District, and to express the hope that he will be kind enough to redress it.

His Excellency took charge of the Archdiocese of Bombay in December 1928 and at the outset of the next year he removed the parish priest and the school from Culvem. The propaganda parish of Culvem was created nearly a century ago.

A large deputation of parishioners waited on His Excellency on 24th February 1929. His Excellency having said that he would send them an excellent priest, the members of the deputation dispersed well pleased. Relying on his word—the word of their Supreme Pastor, the Head of the Diocese, the parishioners of Culvem hoped that the promise would be translated into action. Seeing no sign of the intention to redeem the pledged word, they have submitted many representations on the subject, but up to now to no purpose. I trust His Excellency will see to our interests and implement his promise soon, for which we all shall be deeply grateful to him.

How long is this state of affair to continue? Is this Catholic action on the part of Dr. Lima to ignore the Culvem congregation grievance?—Yours, etc.

—FERREIRA.

SEQUEL TO ABDUCTION

Gurkhas In Fatal Fight Before Lahore European Club

LAHORE, Nov. 20.
The precincts of the Punjab Club an exclusive European Club situated in the vicinity of Government House Lahore, was the scene of serious fighting between Gurkhas this morning as a result of which four persons including a woman were grievously hurt.

It is stated that sometime ago the wife of a Gurkha chowkidar of the Club was abducted by another Gurkha and taken to Kasimiri. A few days ago the woman was brought back to Lahore by a relative of the chowkidar. The alleged abductor who followed the woman appeared at the precincts of the Punjab Club this morning armed with a khukri (long dagger).

First meeting the man who retrieved the woman the assailant attacked him with the khukri wounding him seriously with one blow from the khukri. The man then severed the woman's arm.

The woman's husband rushed out and was wounded by the assailant, but in spite of injuries the husband grappled with the assailant, but in spite of injuries the husband grappled with the assailant who was overpowered and beaten till he became unconscious.

Police rushed the injured persons to hospital where the alleged aggressor is lying in a precarious condition.

MAYOR SUPPORTS CONGRESS ATTITUDE

Sircar Repudiates Press Reports Of Speech On "Award"

CALCUTTA, (By Mail).
Mr. Nalin Ranjan Sarkar, the Mayor of the Calcutta Corporation in a press statement says:—"On my return to town this Saturday morning my notice has been drawn to an 'Associated Press' message from Netrokona dated November 14. The message includes a summary of my reply to addresses of welcome from the Netrokona Municipality and the public. This summary contains certain inaccuracies the most glaring among which is the report that I had stated that 'Gurkhas need as we are we cannot but accept the Communal Award.' I never said this. Both at Netrokona and at other places what I said was that we should in the present circumstances accept the attitude of the Parliamentary Board and of the Congress in open session, taken in regard to the Communal Award."

"Besides at Netrokona at Dacca and Mysingsh I always spoke in justification of this view in my discussions with leading men of these places. It was not the Communal Award but the Congress attitude on it that I supported."

At one place somebody suggested to me that "neither accepting nor rejecting" was no attitude at all, and to this I replied that life is too complicated for a categorical answer—by way of a 'yes' or 'no'—on so many occasions.

"My own conviction is that the Congress attitude is in the present circumstances the right attitude and hence I am this view that I have everywhere expressed."—United Press.

SALE OF J. P. C. REPORT

NAGPUR, Nov. 20.
The C. P. Government in a Communique states that necessary arrangements have been made for the sale of the copies of the Joint Select Committee Report on the Indian Constitutional Reforms on November 22, at the Government Printing Press, Nagpur.—A.P.

Hindu Widows' Rights In Sangli State

SANGLI, Nov. 20.
The Sangli State Assembly passed the third reading of Rao Bahadur Kale's Bill extending the rights of Hindu widows under the Hindu Law.

The Bill aims at extending the rights of coparcenary to the Hindu widow in a joint Hindu family with some restrictions.—A.P.

POLICE RAID KALACHOWKI CHAWL

Sridar Vishnu Angane and ten others alleged to be Gamblers, were arrested by the Kalachowki Police on Monday night when they raided a room in Teju Kaya Chawl which was reported to be their meeting place. The arrested persons were placed before M. A. F. Coelho Presidency Magistrate Dadar, on Tuesday and were ordered to be bailed out.

PUNJAB DEBT RELIEF BILL

10 More Clauses Passed In Teeth Of Urban Party Opposition

LAHORE, Nov. 20.
When the Punjab Legislative Council continued discussion on the Debt Relief Bill to-day, members of the Urban Party made an effort "inter-alia" to get the Government to assume responsibility for the realisation of the decretal dues in the event of a debtor defaulting payment of the amount decreed by the Conciliation Board, and to make the Conciliation Board's decisions subject to appeal, which the Bill at present debars.

In both these efforts they filed as also in their attempt to impose a time-limit, firstly, to the life of the Conciliation Boards and secondly, to the retrospective effect of the proposed measure.

The Government and the Rural Party were thus able to make further progress with ten more clauses, although in the teeth of the Urban Party's opposition.

It now appears likely that the first reading of the Bill will be completed on Friday and the second reading will be taken up at the next sitting on Monday.

MAKING CAT'S PAW OF GOVT.
The Urban spokesman emphasized that there was a distinct provision in the corresponding Central Provinces Act by which the Government assumed responsibility to recover the defaulters' dues and maintained that it was unfair to leave the creditor at the mercy of the debtor after compulsorily scaling down debts, and still give the debtor the benefit of the Land Alienation Act.

Speakers on behalf of the Rural Party twitted the sponsors of the amendment by pointing out that they claimed to stand in the vanguard of the movement for Swaraj and to be friends of the masses, but here they were only speaking to find out how to squeeze the poor ryot-debtor through the agency of the Government.

The amendment was lost.

Similarly the House decided that there shall be no appeal from the Board's decrees.

EMERGENCY MEASURE.
The Urban Party members then pressed for amendments seeking to limit the applicability of the Bill to the loans advanced before the year 1932 and not to the later debts and to fix the life of the Conciliation Boards till July 1936.

They maintained that the Bill was an emergency measure admittedly brought to reduce the burden of the huge agricultural debt, and there was no necessity of placing on the Statute Book an Act of such a far-reaching character for all time.

They questioned the wisdom of presenting the coming new Legislature with such an enactment. All the amendments were defeated. The Council adjourned to Friday.—A.P.

THREE YEARS FOR A BOOK

Youth Convicted For Possessing Copy Of "Biplabsikha"

RAJSHAHI, Nov. 20.
Mr. S. C. Upadhyaya, the Special Magistrate, has sentenced Devendra Kar Gupta, a young man of Puthia under section 36 of Bengal Suppression of Terrorist Outrages Act, to 3 years rigorous imprisonment for being found in possession of a copy of "Biplabsikha" described the prosecution as a highly incriminating leaflet.—United Press.

EXTERNEED FROM ORISSA

DHANBAD, Nov. 20.
In exercise of power under Bihar and Orissa Safety Act Chuni Lal Mukherjee who has passed his Matriculation Examination this year from Jharia Raj School has been externeed from Bihar and Orissa. This is the first case on the Act in a coal field area.

It is recalled that Mukherjee was previously externeed from Bengal.—United Press.

DELEGATES BY AIR

English Women To Attend Indian Conference

KARACHI, Nov. 20.
Information has received here from London that Dr. Mande Royden and Mrs. Corbett Ashby are to fly to Karachi next month to attend the All-India Women's Conference and will represent severely Women's organisations at the Conference which comes off in the X'mas week.—United Press.

Clear And Unmistakable Mandate

Sardar And Bhulabhai On Congress Attitude Towards W. P.

That the Bombay session of the Indian National Congress has clearly indicated the Congress attitude towards the White Paper proposals, and this attitude has been confirmed by the country by the return of a large number of Congress candidates to the Assembly on the issue of the rejection of the White Paper, and that, therefore, the Congressmen generally have nothing more to say on the Joint Parliamentary Committee's report which is to be published in a couple of days, is the general view held in Bombay in Congress circles.

VIEWS OF SARDAR AND BHULABHAI

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, ex-president of the Congress and Bhulabhai Desai, General Secretary.

"BRAVE AND MANLY FIGHT"

CAWNPORE, Nov. 20.

In the course of public meeting held last night a resolution was passed condemning the Government's action against Mr. Dwarka Prasad Mishra, Chairman and Mr. Shil, Secretary of the Jubbulpore Municipality and congratulated Mr. Mishra and Mr. Shil on the brave and manly fight put up by them.

By another resolution they condemned the action of the Bombay Government in connection with the declaration of five labour organisations as unlawful bodies.

They offered warm congratulations to all Congress candidates who came out victorious in the Assembly elections.

The public was congratulated on standing by the Congress.—A.P.

Another Congress Victory

PATNA, Nov. 20.

Babu Srikrishna Singh (Congress nominee) has been declared elected from the Monghyr-Gaya Non-Mahomedan constituency, having secured 9,204 votes as against 1,651 polled in favour of his rival candidate Mr. Kumar Gupteswar Prasad Singh (Independent candidate).—United Press.

MR. B. BAJORIA ELECTED

CALCUTTA, Nov. 20.

Mr. Brijnath Bajoria has been elected to the Assembly from the Marwari Association (Indian Commerce) constituency securing 68 votes against his rival, Mr. L. P. Poddar, who got 37 votes.—A. P.

Parsi Team For Quadrangular Tourney

After a good deal of deliberation, the Parsi Selection Committee has nominated the following players to represent Parsis against the Muslims at the ensuing Quadrangular Tournament on 24th, 25th and 26th instants:—

H. J. Vajifdar (Captain), K. R. Meherhomji, F. Palla, R. J. D. Jamshedji, M. Patel, S. H. M. Colah, N. D. Marshall, D. R. Havewalla, F. E. Kapadia, J. H. Wadia, and N. D. Nagarwalla, with H. N. Contractor, B. E. Gal and F. K. Nariman in the reserve.

DOLLY KAPADIA'S WELL-EARNED REST

I am not at all surprised at the omission of "Dolly Kapadia" from the team. He has done more than his bit for the Parsis in the Quadrangular Tournament and has earned his rest most creditably. It is time for him to watch the Parsi colts follow in his worthy footsteps. It would certainly have been better for the Parsis if they could spare Vajifdar as well to enjoy the bliss of his retirement and ruminate over the glorious days of his earlier career.

But that is not to be. The Parsi Community cannot yet afford to allow his long experience and capacity for leadership to go unutilized at least for another year, in absence of a suitable successor from the younger generation. Many had thought that his mantle would fall on the H. M. Contractor. But the selectors thought it wiser to entrust the Captainship to an experienced hand in the absence of Contractor from the team.

CONTRACTOR'S OMISSION CAUSES SURPRISE

The omission of Homi Contractor from the Eleven has caused wide-spread surprise and consternation, as he is one of their few batsmen who has been showing consistently good form this season. And he is a good fielder too.

of the Congress Parliamentary Board in the course of a statement to the press confirms this view, and say that "as regards the forthcoming publication of the report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee on the White Paper, the decision and the mandate of the Congress and now of the country in rejecting the White Paper is clear and unmistakable."

It is obvious therefore no responsible Congressman can after that mandate have anything more to say on the J.P.C. report which is admittedly expected further to whittle down the White Paper proposals.

Such concerted action as may be called for will be decided upon by the Working Committee and the Parliamentary Board at the earliest moment.—A.P.

MORE CONGRESS VICTORIES

Sherwani And Krishan Dutt Paliwal Elected From Agra

AGRA, Nov. 20.
Mr. Tassaduq Ahmed Khan Sherwani has been declared to be elected to the Assembly from the Agra Division Muhammadan Rural constituency securing 444 votes defeating Mr. Mohammad Ishaw Khawaja who polled 57 votes.

Mr. Shri Krishan Dutt Paliwal has been declared elected to the Assembly from Agra Division Non-Muhammadan rural constituency securing 15,210 votes, defeating Pandit Hirdey Nath Kunzru 7,226, Mr. Khyali Ram 15 and Kunwar Gajendra Singh 24. Both the elected members were supported by the Congress.—A. P.

MUSLIM NATIONALISTS VINDICATED

Sardul Singh Congratulates Asaf Ali

LAHORE, Nov. 20.

Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar, a member of the Congress Working Committee has sent the following telegram to Mr. Asaf Ali on his victory over his rival candidate:—

"Heartly congratulations. Your victory has once more justified the patriotic position espoused by the Muslim Nationalist body."—United Press.

A GOOD STUMPER

Meherhomji has earned his place as the wicket-keeper of the team. In the absence of Bahadur Kapadia, he steps in easily. He is fairly smart behind the stumps and reliable with his bat. He may be depended upon to acquit himself creditably.

Instead of importing doubtful talents from Karachi and other places, the Selection Committee thought it wiser to put implicit faith on this local productions. They are mostly all-rounders and would be able to put up a stout fight in every front. On the whole, however, it does not seem that they would succeed in lowering the colours of the Muhammadans.

Pioneers Who Are Being Denied Elbow Room

STORY OF WHITE AGGRANDISEMENT IN E. AFRICA

Indian Concession Brings Ruin To Them

TIME HAS COME WHEN DELHI MUST ACT VIGOROUSLY

THE EAST AFRICAN INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS SUBMITTED THE FOLLOWING MEMORANDUM TO MR. K. P. S. MENON, WHO WAS RECENTLY SENT BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA TO INQUIRE INTO THE INDIAN CONDITIONS AND THE RECENTLY PROMULGATED ANTI-INDIAN BILLS IN THAT COLONY.

"We do not desire to cover again the ground repeatedly traversed, but in order to get a better perspective of the adverse conditions under which the Indians of this Colony are labouring, and of the fact that their condition is getting worse and worse with the passage of time, it is imperative that reference, however short, be made to the history of the case.

PIONEER WORK.
"The important part that the Indians of this country have played in its development, has been alluded to by us in various memoranda that the Congress has submitted on different occasions and has been recognised by both our friends and opponents. Persons of unquestioned authority, from Sir Johan Kirk (the first British Consul-General at Zanzibar 1866-87) to Mr. Winston Churchill (who visited the Colony in 1908) as also up to the Hilton-Young Commission in 1925, have borne unequivocal testimony to the valuable work done by the Indians as pioneers in East Africa.

PART IN DEVELOPMENT.
Even to-day, they continue to play an equally important part in the development of this country, as they did from the time the colony was opened up for settlement. This is clearly proved by the fact that there are to-day in the Government service about 2,500 Indians, over 5,000 employed in industry and commerce, and over 3,000 artisans engaged in petty arts and crafts. The standard of living of the Natives of this country is lower than that of the Indians, and they can naturally work on lower wages, and they would have easily replaced the Indians if they were capable to undertake the work that is at present being done by the Indians. It is clear, therefore, that the Indians have taken a fairly large hand in the country's development, and it is certain that, relying solely on the Natives there would not have been such progress as has been made. In fact, the Indian artisan has been largely responsible for the training of African skilled labour that is at present available.

PEACE-LOVING COMMUNITY.
The Indians have always been a peace-loving community and have never demanded any special rights or privileges even though they might well have claimed them with justice. There have been persistent attempts, however, on the part of the European settler community, and often of the Local Government, to make moves and pass legislations having as their object, overt or covert, the ousting of the Indian community from this colony. The Indians have had always to stand up in defence of their rights, and this has in fact greatly hampered their natural development and money that was necessary to carry on the fight against measures which palpably affected their interests adversely.

INDIAN GOVT. MUST ACT.
We naturally look to the Government of our mother-country to back us up energetically and wholeheartedly in our struggle not only to retain our present status, but to attain the natural and unrestricted development of our civil rights, that is, the birth right of a British citizen in a British colony. We are grateful for the fact that the Indian Government has always been taking keen interest in the lot of her nationals. But we submit that the time has now come when greater and more energetic efforts are necessary if our position here is to be maintained.

THEIR ADOPTED HOME.
You are aware of all the facts leading up to decisions of the Joint Parliamentary Committee in 1931, and its effects on the po-

lities of this country. The Indian community in view of the worldwide depression and the temporary security felt by them on the definite understanding that every thing remains undisturbed for some time to come, decided to give up the policy of non-co-operation, which they had adopted; they sent in their members in the Legislative and the Municipal Councils, in fact on every Government and public body where they had a chance to send members, in order to demonstrate that they wanted to be left in peace, and that they were prepared to contribute their quota to the well being of this colony which they have adopted as their home. But to our surprise this position was soon disturbed.

FIRST BOMB-SHELL.
The first bomb-shell was thrown in the shape of the utterances of the European leaders at their unofficial Conference demanding constitutional advance, and unofficial control of the finances of the country. The utterances themselves, and the resolutions passed at the unofficial conference would not have disturbed us had it not been for the fact that Sir P. Cunliffe-Lister, the Secretary of State, showed or appeared to show distinct sympathy with such demands of the European Settlers. His utterances on many occasions coupled with the statements of Capt. Schwartz (the Deputy Leader of the unofficial conference) to the effect that negotiations were carried on in England, naturally made the Indian Community extremely nervous.

THE WARRANTED INTERPRETATION.
The doctrine of "Paramountcy of Indian Interests" clearly and unequivocally affirmed by the successive Secretaries of State for the Colonies since 1923, has been modified by an unwarranted interpretation by the present Secretary of State which can clearly be seen by a speech delivered by him at the Corona Club in the course of which he stated:-

"In theory the representation of local interests and the local Government may appear to be in conflict. In practice it is remarkable how often and how easily they have reconciled and the reconciliation will be the easier and more complete if, on the one hand those who rightly take their place in the council exercise their function with a due sense of responsibility and a breath of view that looked beyond their sectional interests and, if on the other hand, administrators take the unofficial element fully into their confidence and profit to the utmost by their knowledge of local conditions, local sentiments, and local needs."

PRECEPT AND PRACTICE.
In principle this sounds exceedingly nice, but in practice in this colony it seems taking into confidence, one section only of the population, viz., the Europeans. The Indians and the Africans have never been taken into confidence and that is why this Congress has maintained always that we feel that our destinies are safer in the hands of the Imperial Government, who are more likely to hold the scales of justice even than those whose self-interest can never permit them to take the broad view. It will not be out of place to quote a passage from the memorandum submitted to the Hilton Young Commission:-

"The East African Indian National Congress are strongly of the opinion that the time has not yet come when official majority of the local council can safely be abrogated. They consider that the ultimate responsibility of His Majesty's Government for the Government of this colony should remain sole and undivided and cannot view without dismay any constitutional change which would have the effect of transferring the responsibility in part to the non-official population of the colony.

They hold that such a step would be fought with disastrous consequences to the native community and with danger to themselves."

Had the Indian and the Native representatives been taken into confidence we are quite sure that attitude of the Secretary of State would have been different.

EUROPEANS IN CONFERENCE.
The unofficial conference of Europeans in Kenya encouraged by the attitude and the words of the Secretary of State for the Colonies and by the mysterious reference of Capt. Schwartz to confidential information in his possession, passed a series of resolutions given below. It may be stated that the Coast Europeans were conspicuous by their absence in the Conference and the "Coast Guardian" the Coast Paper, having a mixed board of Europeans, Asians, and Arabs has strenuously opposed those resolutions. The resolutions passed were:-

RULE OF WHITES, THE AIM.
1. "That this Conference, bearing in mind the announcement of Mr. Winston Churchill when Secretary of State, that he did not contemplate any system which could prevent British East Africa from becoming characteristically and distinctively a British Colony looking forward to the fruition of self-government, reaffirms that full responsible government by the European Colonists of Kenya is the eventual goal to which the colony aims.

CONTROL OF FINANCES.
2. "That this Conference is definitely of the opinion that the time has now come when such change should be made in the Colony's constitution as will afford the unofficial community a greater measure of the Colony's Finances and accounts provided that such constitutional change shall not necessarily affect the present composition of the legislature.

FIRST STEP.
3. "That this Conference is of the opinion that the greater measure of financial control already achieved by setting up of the Advisory Finance Committee of the Legislative Council on which there would be the majority of European elected members selected by themselves. All elected members to have the right of attending the meetings of this committee. This committee to be advisory, but to have the right to have all government financial measures submitted to it before such measures are introduced in the Legislative Council. It to be further provided that should nine European elected members vote together unanimously against any bill, such bill can only be passed by the Governor's Certificate as a matter of emergency.

4. "That this Conference is of the opinion that any scheme involving an artificially racially balanced legislature would be utterly unacceptable to the colony.

5. "That this Conference expresses its satisfaction that H. M. Government in the recent despatch of the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the subject of taxation has recognised and admitted the right of a Colonial Community to choose the form in which any agreed amount of taxation shall be imposed.

IN NAME OF STABILITY.
The demand for the Unofficial European Majority in the Council and for full responsible Government in the Colony was rejected finally in 1931 and on many occasions before, and this new attempt to control the finances of this country is in our opinion just another way of gaining for all practical purposes, except in name, the unofficial Majority in the Council. In June 1931 Lord Francis Scott, the leader of the European Unofficial Members, while giving evidence before the Joint Parliamentary Committee said, "what we want more than anything else is a few years' stability in order that the various roots may have the chance to grow, during which time there must be the continuity of policy and the concentration of these administrative and economical problems that face us rather than any constitutional change."

THIS IS THE REWARD!
Is financial control by the unofficials not a constitutional change? This "vote face" in a year's time inspired and encouraged as proclaimed by Capt. Schwartz by the Secretary of State was indeed a shock to us who were keenly desirous of peace which was so much talked about by Lord Francis Scott, while we had tacitly consented not to press for the common roll, against the reservation of High-lands for Europeans, in respect of other matters adverse to our interests and had decided to lay aside the policy of non-co-operation for the much desired stability constant encroaching attempts were and

are being made by our opponents to receive statutory sanction. It is now already proposed to legalise, what was upto now carried on in practice, i.e., the permanent reservation and the local Government. We feel that time has now come to re-open the whole question and we beg you to influence the Government of India.

VITAL MATTER.
The second disturbing factor was the recommendations of the Land Commission which together with the former is really a definite setback to Indian aspirations. Both of them are against the fundamental rights of Indians as British citizens. Upto now, there was no statutory discrimination and the reservation of High-lands for Europeans was indirectly put into practice by using the vetoing power of the Governor on any transfer of land. The Indians have always opposed such discrimination, but now if the recommendations of the Land Commission are accepted by the Imperial Government—as we hear they are—such discrimination will receive statutory sanction. It is now already proposed to legalise, what was upto now carried on in practice, i.e., the permanent reservation of High-lands for Europeans which will shatter the hope of the Indian Community to obtain the redress of the wrong even at a future date. This matter is of vital importance not only to Indian Community but to all subjects of the British Empire as it is particularly against the fundamental principles of the British Constitution. It should be borne in mind, that discriminatory legislation will be applied to a Crown Colony directly under the British Government. It is the part of the recommendations, moreover, that in Kisumu area where the Indians have already got their settlement, no land that is once sold by an Indian to an European, is retransferable to an Indian. This is definitely a curtailment of rights—that the Indians have already acquired—and an additional wrong which calls for the most strenuous opposition.

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION.
In this connection we have grave doubts whether the local Council is competent to enact as suggested, Section 10 of the Royal Instructions passed under the Royal Sign Manual to the Governor and the Commander-in-Chief of the Colony lays down (revised April 1934) that "The Governor shall not assent to any bill of any of the following classes:-

"Any bill whereby persons not of European birth or descent may be subjected or made liable to any liability or restrictions to which persons of European birth or descent are not also subjected or made liable."

This shows that it is not the intention of His Majesty's Government to allow any legislation based on racial discrimination in any Colony assented to by the Governor. But the proposed new step of turning the administrative convenience into a statute discriminating between races is in our opinion very dangerous and needs great resistance. In our opinion if such legislation is permitted

and goes through it will be against the dignity not only of the Indians of this Colony but those of India as well.

The third matter during the last year was the proposed Marketing Bill. You have now studied that bill and must have made your report to the Government of India and any further reference to it would be superfluous. We, therefore limit ourselves to merely the mention of the matter. There are other minor matters that we can include in this memorandum, but, refrain from doing so lest we be blamed for repetition.

INDIANS' DEMANDS.
We submit that the time has now come when the Government of India can most suitably reopen the whole question. The Main Indian demands in this Colony, based on justice and equity, can be stated as follows:-

1. The introduction of a Common Electoral Roll, which should not be subject to any sort of consent by local Europeans, but should be introduced on its own merit.

2. Removal of restrictions imposed on Indians to acquire and live on any land in the Colony.

3. Opposition to all constitutional changes in Kenya which might disturb the present official majority.

4. Adequate provision for the education of Indian children from general revenue.

5. Adequate provision for medical facilities for Indians.

6. Removal of restrictions imposed on Indian Civil Servants and the opening up to them of chances for higher grades.

7. Preference of Indians for Government service before those who are not British subjects and call themselves foreign.

HOPES SHATTERED.
Indians in this Colony have been using all constitutional means under their command and the Government of India has been backing them in their attainment for these demands which have been accepted as just by all authorities even up to and including the Joint Parliamentary Committee in 1931. In 1931 the Indian Community tacitly agreed for a term of truce as indicated by the leader of the European Community at the instance and at the advice of the Government of India; but our hopes even in regard to a temporary truce and peace were shattered as we have shown above by the action of the settler community and of the Government of this Colony, and even the Imperial Government. Our only hope now is that of the Government of India, taking up the whole question with the Imperial Government as an Imperial issue, and trying to get a solution of our problems at least for some time to come. In the absence of such a solution the increased encroachment on our legitimate rights is likely to end in the extinction of the Indian Community in this colony or their being driven to a position that is obtained for them in South Africa. We hope you will impress on the Government of India,

that the institution had fully justified the purpose for which it was inaugurated.

Sir Jamshedji also thanked those who had helped to carry out the work of the institution.

GOVERNOR'S TRIBUTE.
His Excellency, replying to the speech, stated that the inspection of the Panjrapole which he had just made, convinced him of the efficiency of the institution. He said that the Bombay Panjrapole was by far the best of its kind he had ever seen in his travels over the Bombay Presidency.

Referring to the friendly relations between the institution and the Bombay Government, His Excellency said that they afforded a striking instance of the manner in which a non-official body of this description could co-operate with official agency, each, perhaps, working with a slightly different general policy, but having many grounds in common with the happiest results, and to the general welfare of the public.

NEXT TO CHILDREN'S CARE.
"In particular, I should like to add, His Excellency remarked, 'my tribute to the valuable work which the Bombay Panjrapole has been doing in recent years for the treatment of sickness in animals and for the eradication of cattle disease. Not only has it been maintaining its dispensaries in an efficient manner, but it has been prepared to spend its funds to assist the Veterinary Department in its research work in regard to the prevention of serious diseases which still take a heavy toll of animal life in India. This is a form of humanitarian work which must appeal to all persons, of whatever creed or caste, and it is evidence of the feeling, which I trust is now rapidly gaining ground among educated persons of India, that the care of dumb animals comes next to the care of children, and that it is our duty not only to save their lives, but also to provide, to the best of our ability, for their health and happiness at all stages of their existence."

At the request of the Trustees, His Excellency presented a silver vase to Khan Bahadur J. D. Buxy, as a token of appreciation of his services.

His Excellency was then 'arranged by the President of the institution.

With a vote of thanks the function terminated.

Bombay Panjrapole's Centenary Gathering

Governor's Tribute To Efficient Working Of Progressive Humanitarian Institution

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay was present on the occasion of the Centenary Gathering of the Bombay Panjrapole at Bhuleswar on Tuesday evening. Well-known citizens of Bombay were present on the occasion, prominent among them being the Mayor of Bombay, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Seth Mathuradas Vissonji and others.

LAND MARK IN ITS HISTORY.
Sir Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy, the President of the institution, thanking His Excellency for taking part in the Centenary celebrations, in the course of a short speech, said that the visit was, besides, being one of the landmarks in the history of the Panjrapole, a great ally to the humanitarian work done by the institution.

Outlining the history of the Panjrapole, Sir Jamshedji pointed out that the institution was one of the biggest asylums of its kind in India.

A CENTURY AGO.
Established on the 18th of October 1834, with a view to protect some stray dogs and animals, the work of this institution gradually increased, so much so that at the close of the year 1934, there were about 3,460 animals of diverse types in the Bombay Panjrapole and its branches at Chembur, Bhiwandi and Raita.

Since the last few years, the work of rearing good animals and improving their breed had been taken in hand, and the institution had been able to breed some of the best animals. Several gold and silver medals and certificates have been awarded to this institution by the Bombay Government at the different cattle shows held at different places in the Bombay Presidency.

With a view that the health of the animals be properly looked after, the medical work had been handed over to a highly qualified veterinary surgeon, who is helped in his work by trained assistants. The advice of the Government Veterinary Department officers is also sought and acted upon by them.

JUSTIFIED ITS EXISTENCE.
The hundred years of its existence, Sir Jamshedji concluded, no doubt, been a long series of little acts of kindness to the dumb and helpless creatures, and the founders of the institution and those who have carried on the work after them could feel

nik, W. G. Kulkarni, Z. R. Chaudhary, K. D. Merchant, C. Mascarenhas, C. D. Vyas, K. V. Mehta, N. N. Menon, Vaman Desai, etc.

M. N. ROY SERIOUSLY ILL IN BAREILLY JAIL

BOMBAY, Nov. 20.
The following information is received from United Provinces by Com. M. N. Roy's friends in Bombay:-

Following the agitation set up for Com. Roy's better treatment in prison and unconditional release, both in India and abroad, a few months back he was transferred to Almora Jail from the Bareilly central Jail the climate of which did not agree with his ailing condition. He was feeling somewhat better at Almora but the authorities decided to transfer him once again to Bareilly Central Prison. In spite of the prisoner's request to keep him at Almora while he was ailing.

Roy is getting constant pain in the chest, feels extremely tired and exhausted. He is coughing badly and lately has been spitting blood. He has been deprived of the extra diet he was given at the Almora Jail. Such restrictions as make it practically impossible either to do any serious work or to make any study are reported to have been imposed on him. He is completely segregated from the rest of the political prisoners. In spite of the iron constitution he had had, he is no more able to withstand the strain and it is feared that his health is so steadily declining that it may be too late to repair.

CHARGES FRAMED UNDER ARMS ACT

(From Our Correspondent.)
POONA, Nov. 20.
Charges under Section 19 (E) and (F) of the Arms Act were framed to-day by Mr. Modak. Additional District Magistrate, Poona against Messrs. Khisti and Phatak who were arrested a fortnight ago it is alleged for unlicensed possession of a revolver and some cartridges.

The prosecution evidence was led to-day in the course of which about eight witnesses were examined. Both accused pleaded not guilty to the charge.

SURPRISE FOR GOVT.

Thumping Victory For Congress Candidates Not Expected

NEW DELHI, Nov. 20.
Mr. Asaf Ali has been the recipient of numerous congratulatory telegrams from all over India on his success. Mr. Bhulabhai Desai says that the Joint Electorates have justified themselves.

Messages came amongst others, from Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Babu Rajendra Prasad, Sit. Rajagopalachari, Mr. S. Satyamurti, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Lala Hansraj, Mr. K. M. Munshi, Mr. Mohanmad Alam, Mr. Mohanlal Saxena, and Dewan Chimanlal.

Conversations in the official circles indicate that the Government have never expected the Congress candidates would be returned in so large numbers, and specially the huge number of votes polled by them was surprising.—United Press.

ASSAM FLOOD SUFFERERS

Appeal For Winter Clothing

NOWGONG (Assam) Nov. 20.
The flood-affected people of Assam are suffering terribly on account of insufficiency of winter clothing although some committees are supplying blankets. Thousands of people are spending sleepless nights round fires. The estimated need is not less than 10,000 blankets.

The Assam Hindu Sabha Relief Committee appeals to the generous public to help the distressed with blankets, other cloths and money. All contributions will be thankfully received by the Secretary, Assam Hindu Sabha Relief Committee, Nowgong, Assam.—United Press.

Bribery And Corruption In Bombay Mills

LABOUR OFFICER SUGGESTS REMEDY

"Just two months ago" says Mr. W. B. Gilligan, I.C.S. I commenced my work as Labour Officer for Bombay City by establishing night offices in the Cement Works at No. 56 Worli on Mondays and Thursdays, No. 23/B Naigaum on Tuesdays and Fridays, and No. 8 De Lisle Road on Wednesdays and Saturdays, where I have been meeting the workers after their meals on return from the day's employment. The proceedings are very informal, and many attend to hear the complaints and grievances, which are brought to the notice of the managers of mills concerned by letter or personal visit on the following day. Over one hundred cases have been received by me in this way, though only some fifty of them have been taken up as fit for further action, and a case does not always mean that it is a complaint. At this stage, when speed in their disposal should be so essential, the matter sometimes becomes both tedious and difficult to such an extent that at times I have considered it necessary to bring the individual along with me lest he might be compelled through poverty to seek for his livelihood elsewhere while his case was being meticulously weighed and balanced in his absence for any adjustment to arrive in time to be too late. This for him is a real disadvantage and I meet with it far too often, and it cannot but be regarded with suspicion. There are nineteen out of fifty files pending on my record at present for no adequate reason.

SUMMARY DISMISSAL

Five strikes occurred during the past two months in the Assur Veerjee, Toyo Podar, Raghuvanshi Dharmsi, and Raghuvanshi Mills, and it is strange to remark that my first information about them were supplied by the nearest police station, after the men had left the premises, when it became as difficult to find them as to hunt for needles in a haystack. My notes read that the summary dismissal of a jobber by the weaving master was the cause of the Assur Veerjee demonstration, that the Toyo Podar strike was due to one of their ex-jobbers coaxing away about 50 workers on a false promise of higher pay in another mill; that the Crown Mill properly discharged four inefficient workers though they had been offered other easier tasks; while the Madhownji Dharmsi and Raghuvanshi Mills were examples of the pay problem.

It might at least have been possible for me to have prevented these strikes if the managers had called me on telephone (No. 60462) before the strikers mingled in the crowded streets. The mill-hand is beginning to realize the efforts that are being taken on his behalf in the cases of complaints and grievances, and he would not be unwilling to wait for similar efforts by the Labour Officer on his behalf in cases of premature lightning strikes, which cripple the mills and also throw him out of work.

The manager of the Assur Veerjee Mill quickly appreciated the danger of a communal clash between imported labour and the neighbourhood, when explained to him by Police Inspector Bird, and at once declared that he would not allow the lash to ensue as the result of his weaving master's indiscretion. The Toyo Podar Mill deserves sympathy over its Labour Stealing Strike, or rather "kidnapping," since all the strikers enticed away were boys on the winding nightshift who will by now have found out their mistake when they will have received lower and less than Toyo San wages. There was no excuse at all for the Crown Mill strike, except perhaps that mill-hands have come to

believe that the discharge of an unskilled worker is sufficient and enough for a hundred to follow him. Madhownji Dharmsi and Raghuvanshi strikes depended on the maximum 25 days September work, added to which a few more days spent at home, made a hole in their earnings.

STEP IN RIGHT DIRECTION. Only quite recently I made the acquaintance of Mr. B. D. Kulkarni, manager of the Mysore Spinning Co., Ltd., and inquired of him how he dealt with applications for leave. He showed me the Leave/Discharge/Notice Book authorised by the Association, and I was surprised to see that many leaves were granted while no discharges appeared. He allowed two months for Bhagyas from the Punjab, and even to that period, in certain circumstances, for men of the Konkani and the Deccan.

This is obviously a step in the right direction to meet the complaint of the worker that there is no continuity in mill employment, and it is also advantageous for the mill to retain a good hand. I have seen similar passes issued to men going on leave that were marked "Given Discharge of his own Accord," and one was actually brought for me to note on the back—"Promised Reinstatement as Substitute towards Permanency on Return." The explanation that a mill cannot keep a substitute and turn him out when a man on two months' leave returns seems to cater towards a system of substitutes constantly changing, and the status of any respectable mill-worker must surely be lessened when he has to rejoin as a substitute, or to approach the Labour Officer to get assurance of a promise that has admittedly been given to him by the Head of his department.

ALLOWANCE ON LEAVE

I am also of opinion that a reasonable allowance for leave on family affairs, illnesses, etc., with the assurance of re-employment immediately on return would go far to reduce the amount of bribery and corruption that indiscriminate engagements of a temporary nature tend to encourage. The majority of managers nevertheless give short shrift to bribe-takers, and it in turn has caused them to be more careful in their dealings.

An interesting case of the kind under investigation at present is that of a jobber who persuaded his victim to mark up loans to him in the accounts of a "bania," who duly attended on pay-day at the mills to recover the total amount nominally advanced at fifteen annas to the rupee during the previous month, and the victim was refused his pay when he declined to set the "bania's" accounts on the mill premises, where he had served for two months only.

MILLS VISITED

The following are the mills that I have visited during September and October:—
Apollo, Assur Veerjee, Bombay Cotton, Bombay Dyeing, Century, Crown, David, Dawn, Divijaya, Alexandra, Jacob, Elphinstone, Shrinivas, Gold Mohur, Hindustan, Jam, Kohinoor, Madhownji Dharmsi, Meyer Sassoon, Moon, Morarji Goculdas, Mysore No. 2, New China, New Great Eastern, Pearl, Phoenix, Raghuvanshi, Satya, Simplex Shapurji Broacha, Standard, Suryadaya, Swan, Tata, Toyo Podar, Union and Victoria, and I expect to clear up the remainder this November.

Any mistakes or errors of opinion in my article will be corrected if pointed out, since they are likely to be made by one having only eight weeks' experience of the mills.—"Indian Textile Journal."

Our Indore Letter

ALLEGED 'POSER' IN CUSTODY

Demonstration Of Surya Namaskars

(From Our Correspondent).

INDORE, Nov. 20. Majid Hussain, posing himself as the agent of the Begum Auran-gabad, Lucknow, is alleged to have obtained cloth to the value of Rs. 4,000 from the local cloth dealers Govindram Lachmidas, promising to pay the amount in a day or two. On demand by the firm, Majid Hussain is said to have given a false cheque for the amount on the Imperial Bank, Lucknow Branch, who dishonoured the cheque on presentation. The matter was reported to the Police who arrested last month one Mohamed Ali of Bhopal at Bhopal with the assistance of the Bhopal State Police. He is said to be an accomplice of the accused Majid Hussain who was arrested in Bombay recently. Both are at present in custody pending the completion of police investigation.

SURYA NAMASKARS

A mammoth gathering of about 1000 people, which included prominent officials and notables of the State, witnessed on Saturday a last spectacular demonstration of 'Surya Namaskars' held under the auspices of the Maharashtra Brahmins Sabha, Indore, with Pant Vaidya of Indore in the Chair. The demonstrations were held in the spacious lawns of the house of Sardar Reshivale, a prominent Jagirdar of Indore. The fact of 200 to 300 women having participated in the feats lent an added interest to the occasion which was celebrated to mark the completion of 21 lakhs of Suryanamaskars by the local organisation.

Keshirsagar Maharaj of Masur Ashram came by special invitation from Masur. In the course of a very instructive speech, Keshirsagar Maharaj emphasised the notable contribution made by 'Suryanamaskars' towards physical development which is an essential attribute of human happiness.

GLOWING TRIBUTES BY MUSLIMS

Mayor Of Broach Congratulated

(From Our Correspondent).

BROACH, Nov. 19. The Muslims of Dongri (a suburb of Broach) assembled in a large gathering to congratulate Sjt. Dinkerrao N. Desai or his success in presidential election. Mr. Isap Ahmed Bagas the newly elected member of the local Municipality, congratulated Sjt. Dinkerrao N. Desai on behalf of the residents of Dongri. Mr. Isap paid glowing tributes to the sacrifices made by Sjt. Dinkerrao for the good of the city. He appealed to Sjt. Dinkerrao to remove some of the hardships suffered by the residents of Dongri. Dr. Chandulal M. Desai declared that the income of the municipality was derived from poor classes and it must be used for their benefit. Dr. Chandulal finally requested the members to make good use of the public money. Sjt. Thakorlal Diwan exhorted the members to work unitedly for the welfare of the city laying aside all distinctions of caste and creed.

In response Sjt. Dinkerrao observed that as a president he was above party, and hence it was his duty to give justice to all. Sjt. Dinkerrao promised to do his utmost for the welfare of the city and also to remove the real grievances of Dongri residents.

Urdu & European Schools

LUCKNOW, (By Mail.)

At a general meeting of teachers of European schools and members of the Executive Body of the Anglo-Indian Association held at the Lucknow Club at 6-30 p.m. on Thursday, November 15, to consider the question of the teaching of Urdu in Anglo-Indian and European school, the following resolutions were adopted:—

"That all Anglo-Indian and European schools in the U.P. with the exception of girls' schools, must provide facilities for the teaching of Urdu, and that these facilities be provided in girls' schools as soon as it is practicable."

"That Urdu should be an optional subject in all Anglo-Indian and European schools, and that there should be no departmental ruling that a scholar must learn Urdu."

"That as regards the class in which the study of Urdu should be begun, this is a matter which should be left to the discretion of the respective school authorities, providing always that, as laid down in the code, it should not be begun before Class IV."

SIKH "AT HOME" ON NANKAR'S BIRTH DAY

Chief Justice And Princes Invited

BOMBAY, Nov. 20.

To celebrate the Birth Anniversary of Guru Nanak, the Managing Committee of the Sikh Association in Bombay will hold an "At Home" on the evening of Friday November 23. The Hon. S'r John Beaumont, Chief Justice of Bombay, will preside. Other distinguished guests including a number of Princes have also accepted the invitation to be present.—A. P.

Guru Nanak: Master And His Message

(By T. L. Vaswan)

Wednesday the 21st inst. is sacred as birth-anniversary day of Guru Nanak, the great Founder of the Sikh Faith.

Born in 1469 he passed away in 1539. 14 years before Martin Luther, in the little town of Tawandi, was this great one born.

He came at a critical period in India's history. India was shifting fast into the hands of the mighty Moghul. And Hindus and Muslims were bitterly opposed to one another. Religion had degenerated into formalism; and the spirit of truth was stifled by ecclesiasticism.

The Faith of Nanak has been a shaping and lifting power in India. It has built up the Sikh community who can like the Japanese, show a wonderful record of courage and sacrifice.

As a "servant of the Beloved One" he travelled from place to place. To Kashmir he went and to Ceylon. To Mecca in Arabia and to Kabul in Afghanistan.

He claimed nothing. He made no show of his spiritual powers. He said:—

"I am not chaste nor learned; foolish and stupid was I born. As the ocean is full of water, so am I full of imperfections. Be Thou gracious,

O Beloved One, O Thou who didst enable sunken stones to float."

And he went about asking nothing for himself, asking only opportunities to serve the people. Baber, the Moghul king, asked Guru Nanak to ask for some favour. Boldly answered the Guru:—

"Hear, O Babar Meer! Foolish is the Fakir Who begs of Kings; For God is the Only Giver!"

On another occasion being asked by the King to accept a present, the Guru said:—

"Nanak is hungry for God; Nanak asks for nought; I ask for God; I ask for nothing else!"

The test of a true Message is its simplicity. So may it appeal to the universal heart of man. Guru Nanak the Simple gave his simple Message in the simple, homely, rural language of the simple folk.

He saw life, he saw the Indian problem from such a height! He saw the value of Hindu-Muslim comradeship. He realised the brotherhood of religions.

He said the Gospel of Love. He called men back to worship of the Truth.

"In the beginning," he said, "is the True One." So he bore witness to the great idea that the Truth, "the Eternal Verity" is the fountain-head of cosmic evolution.

His repeated prayer was:—"May I unto the Truth be a sacrifice."

He preached a profoundly practical religion—a religion of service, truth and love.

One of his Hymns is a beautiful summary of his teachings:—

"Love the Saints of every faith! Put away thy pride; The essence of religion is:—Humility, service, sympathy; Not fine clothes, Not the yogi's garb and ashes, Not the blowing of the horn, Not the shaven head, Not long prayers, Not recitations and torturing, Not the ascetic way, But a life of truth and love Amid the world's temptations."

Rich has been the contribution of the Sikhs to India's life. And great, I believe, is the value of Guru Nanak's Message for those who would help India to be a great nation in the coming days.

It is a message which calls us to that Service which stands above the battles of creeds and communities.

Guru Nanak's Message calls us to the Service of Truth. And Truth will make India free!

MASSEUR DEFIES MAYOR

Four-day Siege By Municipal Guards Fails To Dislodge Him

The Mayor and most of the Corporation of the municipality of Moree, New South Wales, want to eject the municipal masseur from the municipal baths. They passed a resolution about it. But the masseur, Mr. John Ford, is something of a Samson, a determined man, and popular. He won't go. And most of Moree is pro-Ford, holding that he is the greatest asset the baths have, writes "The People."

The trouble began when Ford, who rents the massage room from the municipality, got behind with the rent. The sum in question amounts to about £50, but for eight years the rent has been paid regularly.

The Council, by a narrow majority, decided "to peacefully eject" Mr. Ford.

So Mr. Ford, to the joy of the population, turned his room into a fortress and prepared to stay there indefinitely. So the Council hired two men to guard the door, the idea being to starve Ford out.

FOUR-DAYS SIEGE

After four hours the guards got tired, and yelled through the door to their prisoner, asking him how long he was going to last out.

"You'll have to carry away my dead body to get into this room," replied Ford.

"Lumme!" said the guards; and they quit.

Friends of Mr. Ford then stocked the room with enough food to last a week.

The siege has now lasted for four days. Ford says he's feeling fine, the Mayor's getting a little worried, and the people are threatening to demonstrate.

A special meeting of the Council has been called to decide whether to take direct action—with the assistance of the municipal fire brigade—or whether to retreat as gracefully as possible.

VILLAGE RE-ORGANISATION

(Continued from Page 6).

erty rights, more unamenable to the touch of modernism because of their ignorance or erroneous education, than the larger and richer landlords. All oppressed people hug the chains that tie them to their oppressors, when they are suddenly emancipated. To redeem them, to make them see their own advantage in collective, modernised large-scale farming with the necessary complement of subsidiary industries developed side by side, so as to absorb labour released from agriculture, or superfluous on land, we must tackle the whole system of education, and recast the main frame of our social and moral outlook on such matters.

Artisans, or those in the village primarily interested in village industries, are natural complements of the cultivating population; and may accordingly be assimilated and organised as in a common plan.

Where landlordism and money lending are combined with actual work on the land as cultivators, the assimilation of that class with the rest of the village plan may become necessary. In that case, also, emphasis would have to be laid, in the educational department of the plan, on inculcating the solidarity of the village life.

Educational Propaganda

As regards relations between the villagers on the one hand and public institutions or authorities on the other, the villagers will have to be educated in a proper appreciation of the nature, purpose and powers of these authorities and institutions, and the rights of citizens which by law the villagers have "vis-a-vis" these institutions. This again is a function of the educational department of the Plan, and can be most expeditiously carried out by getting hand-books prepared on such local Governmental and other public institutions, their nature and purpose, powers and functions, and the rights and obligations of the citizens, as directly affect village life.

The educational department on the plan carry out this part of the programme most effectively, by utilising such modern agencies as the radio, or the talks, or even simple gramophone records for these purposes. Should Government prove hostile to this plan of wholesale re-organisation by all devices, modern as well as ancient, and cast obstacles in the path of its sponsors, it may nevertheless be possible for the organisers to prepare talking films or gramophone records for giving such lessons in all vernaculars, so as to simplify and expedite the work. This aspect of the plan deserves special attention.

(To be Continued.)

"Gave Death Certificate To Screen Offender"

Public Prosecutor Explains Charges Against Dr. Bhattacharya In Pakur Murder Trial

CALCUTTA, Nov. 19.

"You are sitting in judgment on one of the most momentous trials in India. The conspiracy with which the accused are charged is unique in the ingenuity of its conception, diabolical in the method of its execution and most tragic in its consequences," said Kai Bahadur N. N. Banerjee, Public Prosecutor, concluding his address to the jury in the Pakur case at Alipore on Saturday, says "The Statesman."

The charges against Dr. Sivapada Bhattacharya said the Public Prosecutor were three in number. First, he was charged along with the other accused with conspiracy to murder Benoyendra, secondly with causing the disappearance of the evidence of murder by granting a death certificate and, thirdly, with failing to inform the authorities about the crime.

Dr. Sivapada was one of the doctors whom Benoyendra took to Deoghar in November, 1932. It was not the object of Benoyendra to take doctors to cure his brother. He must, therefore, have taken only those doctors who were in his confidence.

"CONFLICTING" STATEMENTS

He first told the police that Dr. Dhar gave him the call. He did not know the name of the patient. A man who waited for him at Jeshidi took him to a garden house where he met Dr. Dhar at the gate. There he came to know Benoyendra. Later he told the police that he travelled in the same train with Benoyendra and Dr. Dhar and all of them went in a car to the patient's 'ure.

That Dr. Sivapada met Benoyendra for the first time at Deoghar was an untrue statement said the Public Prosecutor, because it was clear from the evidence of Rani Surabati that he knew Benoyendra when he was treating the latter's father during his fatal illness in 1929. From his own admission also it was clear that he knew Benoyendra for the last three years.

The next point against Dr. Sivapada was that he gave a letter of introduction to Dr. Taranath. That was about March, 1933, Dr. Sivapada said that he gave the letter in November, 1933, because Dr. Taranath was going to Bombay, wanted to see the Patel laboratory. This was obviously false, because Dr. Taranath, if he had any desire to see the laboratory, could have seen it when he was admittedly in Bombay in July, 1933 with a letter from Dr. Patel. Again, the jurors would notice the conduct of Dr. Sivapada in connection with the letter. At first he said he did not give any such letter. He next said that he remembered that he did not give any letter. Later, he said that he gave a general certificate to Dr. Taranath.

DEATH CERTIFICATE

Dealing with the death certificate the Public Prosecutor said that the whole question was whether he believed that poison had been injected into Amarend-

ra. If that was his belief, the fact that the certificate was clinically correct would not help him. Nor would it have helped him even if he had written that Amarendra had died of plague. Because once he knew that death was due to poison, it was his clear duty to inform the police.

The question whether Dr. Sivapada believed that death was due to the injection of poison would be inferred from what he heard, what he saw and what he said. Dr. Sivapada, who attended on Amarendra during his last illness, was told the history of the case. He even pointed out the criminal by saying that it was the work of B. C. Pandey even when Pandey's name was not mentioned to him in that connection.

The jurors were told that he did not believe the story. But from the evidence it was established that he believed it, acted upon it and pointed out the criminal. He also saw that Amarendra had fever and that his glands were inflamed. On December 3 he told Dr. G. S. Chatterjee that it was a case of poisoning, the like of which one read in story books.

On February 11, he told Rani Jyotirmoyee that it was a pure case of murder. Yet in his written statement, Dr. Sivapada now said that he did not believe the story and so did not inform the authorities.

Not only was this a criminal omission on his part but there was a so-called criminal commission, namely, the granting of the death certificate. The object of the certificate was to avoid a post-mortem examination to screen the offenders from justice.

DISPOSAL OF BODY

The jurors would also remember that about this time Benoyendra wired to his employee, Kalikinkar Misser, at Pakur to come with all available cash. What did he do with this money? It was in evidence that some money was taken out by Benoyendra at the burning ghast, evidently meant for the sub-registrar for the speedy disposal of the body. It would be for the jurors to consider whether he had not made earlier arrangements for obtaining a death certificate.

Then when the police were making a confidential inquiry after Amarendra's death, there was a flutter among the accused. Dr. Sivapada was examined by the police on February 13 till 10 p.m. At midnight Dr. Taranath went to his house ostensibly to speak to him about his wife's illness but really to find out how much Dr. Sivapada had divulged to the police.

Again, after Dr. Taranath's arrest, Dr. Sivapada went to the Medical Supply Concern where Dr. Taranath worked as a part-time bacteriologist and there in a conversation with Dr. Harihar Banerjee showed his expert knowledge of the action of bacterial poison. Finding that he had blurted out the truth, he said in explanation that he had learnt all this from police investigation. Defence arguments will begin to-morrow (Tuesday).

His Bride Of One Hour

Life-Long Woman-Hater Weds Before Breathing His Last And Leaves Her His Fortune

More than half-a-century ago

Hubert Scott Maxwell was fitted by Miss Jean Frazer, who had been his sweet-heart from childhood, and in mortification he quitted his native Troon (Cornwall) to seek forgetfulness in another land, writes "The People."

In the region of Antibes he settled down to the life of a recluse and soon became known as the Mad Englishman, who hated the sight of women, and carried his hatred to such an extent that no woman was ever allowed inside his house.

On the rare occasions when he consented to dine out with friends that it was on the distinct understanding that no woman was to be at the table.

He carried his prejudices to such an extent that it was forbidden to the shopkeepers who supplied his necessities of life to supply him with anything that the hands of women had touched.

It was only under the shadow of death a few weeks ago that he showed signs of a change. On the urgent representations of the doctors he permitted the introduction of a woman nurse, but only on condition that she remained veiled in his presence.

ALL HIS FORTUNE

As death approached he surprised his friends by raising the veil, and later surprised them still further by announcing his wish to marry Mme. Marie Laforce, the

nurse in question. The girl was quite willing, and the authorities were asked to speed up the procedure to permit of a rapid marriage.

But with the best will in the world they were able to arrange the civil ceremony only one hour before the death of the bridegroom. It was not possible to arrange a religious ceremony at all.

Subject to a small annuity for the grand-daughter of his first love, Mr. Maxwell has left all his fortune to his bride of one hour, who up to the time of the marriage was not even aware of the Christian name of the man who became her husband.

At the time of the ceremony he was stricken with blindness, which had begun before the nurse was permitted to remove her veil, and thus it is that he was married to a woman whose features he had never beheld.

His only attempt to "sense" her features was when, in the course of the ceremony, he passed his hands over her face.

Members of the dead man's family are disputing the will disposing of the property, but the French authorities are ranging themselves on the side of the "widow," claiming that the man was in his proper senses when he instructed the officials in the presence of a lawyer to prepare the marriage ceremony.

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Watch Stormy Seas Of Commerce

WAR MENACE FROM EAST

Japan's Bid For Conquest Of World Markets

While the entire world waits for the development of Japanese naval policy, from semi-official announcements of an intent to abrogate the London Naval Treaty to open demands on the part of Japan's navalists for parity with Great Britain and the United States, an economic conflict is going on behind the scenes. This struggle, which is of greater significance to international relations, centres in Japan's invasion of one world market after another with cheap goods which, despite their low selling price, yield substantial profits to Japanese industry. It is hard to see why, in terms of logic, the commercial interests of other countries have any right to protest; nevertheless protest they do, with increasing vigour (particularly in England), until the whole issue is increasingly coming into the open.

JAPANESE CHALLENGE

Last summer at the International Labour Conference in Geneva, the Japanese delegates, boldly challenging their critics, denied that cut-throat competition existed, adding statistics to show that the total Japanese export trade in 1933 amounted to only 3.13 per cent of the world's total; that as between 1929 and 1933 Japanese exports fell from dol. 970,000,000 to 366,000,000; that in any case Japanese imports have greatly exceeded exports, and that Japanese purchases of raw material, machinery, etc., at the depreciated level of the Yen, have contributed to industrial recovery in certain European countries.

DEPARTURE FROM GOLD

Our Geneva correspondent does not believe these figures can be challenged, but is susceptible of varying interpretations. He points out that since trade there was relatively good, the growth of Japanese exports was not especially noted up to 1929; that the departure of Britain from the pound in 1931 gave British exports a price-advantage over the Japanese; however, when the Yen went off gold, the British advantage, along with that of other countries, was more than cancelled by the greater depreciation of the Yen, while the lag in adjustment of internal prices in Japan enabled production to go forward at an extremely low cost while sales were mounting abroad.

MOUNTING EXPORTS

It is clear from other sources that Japanese exports are steadily mounting, far beyond the figures presented for 1933 by Japanese spokesmen. From January to May 1934, inclusive, exports increased in value over the same period in 1933 by 273 per cent in

Central America, 54 per cent in Europe, 50 per cent in South America, 25 per cent in Asia, 14 per cent in Oceania, and 44 per cent in Africa, dropping three per cent in the U.S.A. Exports of raw materials altogether jumped from 23,051,000 Yen in the first five months of 1933 to 32,282,000 Yen in the same period of 1934; finished goods went up from 332,994,000 to 503,151,000; semi-finished goods from 177,311,000 to 205,937,000.

MECHANIZED INDUSTRY

Export industries have been extended to include many new types of manufactured goods, and are all highly mechanised for maximum output per worker; for example, five factories make plate glass by automatic machinery, employing only 100 workers. Japanese sales exports have made intensive studies of the needs and purchasing psychology of different countries. The end is far away, and the problem, in relation to economic peace, is likely to become progressively more acute.

UNRIVALLED EXPLOITATION

Uncontrolled industrial management, coupled with the militarization of the populace and the suppression of any militant labour movement, gives the Japanese employer an almost unrivalled opportunity for exploitation of workers. There is poverty and unemployment on a large scale; the suicide rate in the Tokyo district rose from 1,585 years before last to 1,855 last year, a startling total, while suicide attempts rose from 1,048 to 2,000. Even the police official concede that at least 13 per cent of the suicides were due to hard times and unemployment. Yet when employment is secured, consider the Japanese worker's lot: with a longer working week than the British worker, for example, he produces 90 per cent as much, but his wages are only 38 per cent as much. As for profits returned to Japanese industrialists, prices rose on industrial securities from an index figure of 100 in January, 1930, to 215.1 in January, 1934; while in Great Britain, e.g., there was a drop from 100 to 95.2.

WHAT TO WATCH

Recognition of these facts, however, occasions no reason for condemning Japanese institutions wholesale, or failing to see that in her industrial development she has sat at the feet of Western Powers. However, remembering that economic warfare is often a forerunner of actual combat, it is not merely naval ratios that peace-minded observers need to watch but manoeuvres on the stormy seas of commerce.—"World Events."

Japan Busy Capturing U. S. Market

American Manufacturers Unable To Compete With Low-priced Goods

Some of the leading manufacturers of New England, principally those engaged in the manufacture of textiles, toys and shoes, are seriously discussing a demand that an embargo be set down on the importation of Japanese products. Meetings have been held in New York and members of Congress from this section are being canvassed. Observes a writer in the "Boston Post":

The contention is that if Japanese goods are permitted to enter this country on the present scale, it will only be a matter of time before many industries will be forced to "fold up."

The contention is that if Japanese goods are permitted to enter this country on the present scale, it will only be a matter of time before many industries will be forced to "fold up."

Textiles, of course, are hit hard, and the existing tariff barriers are not of the slightest importance in preventing Japan from capturing United States markets in many other lines. Obviously, it is pointed out, if this continues the administration programme, proposing to lower hours, increase wages and raise prices, cannot be maintained.

There is no possibility of establishing reciprocal trade relations with a country which pays its textile workers on the average of about 75 cents an hour, where people work 12 hours a day and

where industry operates seven days a week.

NOTABLE FIGURES QUOTED.

Some extraordinary figures are presented in the current bulletin of the American Tariff League. For instance the league says:

"Attention should be called to the almost incredible increase of bleached cotton cloth from a few thousand square yards in the second quarter of 1933 to over a million square yards in the same period of 1934."

The Bulletin quotes the following figures of imports from Japan of certain goods for the second quarter of 1933 and 1934, as follows:

	1933	1934
Bleached cotton cloth (sq. yds.)	4,405	1,303,695
Cotton knit hosiery (doz. prs.)	11,947	48,420
Light weight worsteds (sq. yds.)	8,237	17,552
Wool carpets and rugs (sq. ft.)	61,931	193,030
Mattings of straw (sk. yds.)	131,517	492,077
Boots and shoes (prs.)	266,503	562,612
Rubber sole d shoes (prs.)	283,591	373,787
Rubber balls	177,090	649,928
Bamboo baskets	24,774	82,594
Wool baskets	65,479	125,536
Mentrol (lbs.)	386,423	512,441
Cellulose dolls	386,423	612,441
Balls for sport	92,995	411,903

WORKER IN "THE WORKERS' FATHERLAND"

Despite Failures, Condition Of Masses Is Improving In Russia

BY JOHN BROWN.

It was late when the "Tovarishch Markina" was made fast to the Saratov landing stage, and midnight had struck just before I returned to the ship after a brief tour of the town. I was not tired, and after writing some letters decided to go ashore again. The watchman had closed the gate, and to have argued with him would have meant wasting a half-hour. But there was a gap in the high wooden fence surrounding the wharf, and I squeezed through. Not a yard away from me was a sleeping man, the first of a row of people who were lying on the path. I looked at them—men and women of all ages huddled together. There was a surprising order and regularity about the positions they had adopted for sleeping, as if they had been "dressed" for inspection. Most of the women had covered their faces with their shawls, and all had their bags of melons and bread clutched closely to their sides.

Not everyone in the row was asleep, and an old man said something as I passed. I stopped and asked him in Russian if he could speak any German, for I knew that there were many Germans in the district, as Engels, the capital of the German Soviet Republic, lies just across the river writes John Brown in "The Spectator."

THEY LIVE IN HOPE.

Yes, he spoke German, and was glad to find someone willing to listen to him. His two companions were awakened by our whisperings, and it was not long before I had their stories. I asked them why they were sleeping in the street, and the old man said they had already been waiting six hours for the up-river boat. (Apparently it was impossible to tell within twenty-four hours when the steamer from Astrakhan would arrive.) He had been a horse-breeder before the Revolution, and had owned 300 animals. Wounded in the War, he had gone through tremendous hardships since 1917, but was now satisfied with his job on a kolchoz (collective farm). I asked him how his present status compared with that of the old days and he laughed ruefully. His companions were working on a "factory farm" in the neighbourhood. Pay was poor, and they were not satisfied with the food, but they were resigned to their fate. The youngest of the trio said, "Improvement is certain. By the end of the second Five Year Plan"—

Yes—it was always by the end of the second Plan. As if any great increase in the standard of life of Russia's 160,000,000 people could be achieved in that short period!

INSPIRE OF FAILURES.

Returning to the ship after two o'clock, I thought of the Communists in England making rose-coloured speeches about the conditions of the Soviet workers—and how a photograph of what I had just seen would have taken some explaining away. Yet the photograph would not have been a fair sample of life in the new Russia, where, in spite of all the failures, the conditions of the masses are slowly improving. The next day I was in the centre of one of the new giant metallurgical plants, which turns out more than a hundred tractors a day. Roads were vile, being sometimes merely rutted paths across fields, and the camels, goats, domestic pigs, and strangely garbed Kalmyks showed how recently the new doctrines of steel, concrete, schools, and committees had invaded the country. I covered thousands of miles of the Soviet Union, making an intensive study of workers' conditions. I wanted

to discover how the workers were living, how they were employed, how they reacted to the decrees of Moscow, what they thought of officialdom, how the distributive system functioned, and what was the standard of technical efficiency, and what the purchasing power of wages as compared with Britain and Germany. As for the "show pieces"—the palace-rooms in which Lenin worked—tombs, and statues of the Commissars—cathedrals (now anti-God museums), etc.—these were of secondary importance, and I did not waste much time on them.

LEADERS OF ABILITY.

I gathered sufficient evidence and statistics to satisfy myself that Russian working efficiency is well below that of Western Europe. I some cases not even the "shock-brigades" and star "go-getters," who are specially graded at the period wage settlements—receiving much higher pay than the average—reached the standard required of an English machinist. The purchasing-power of the higher-paid persons in Russia I came across (miners receiving 40 roubles for a day of six hours) is lower in terms of commodities and services than the wage of the lower-paid clerks in London. In spite of widespread building activity, housing conditions are definitely bad, and no one thinks anything of two families sharing a room. The workers are satisfied with the Government, as well they might be, for the leaders I met in the Commissariats, the Palace of Labour, the Military Academy, and the Soviet headquarters in Moscow were without exception men of ability and energy—old Bolsheviks who had fought in the revolution and Civil War, and had spent years abroad. These men were of a very different type from their subordinates, against whom there are frequent complaints.

ONLY FRINGE TOUCHED.

The bureaucracy is unwieldy and needs a thorough "disciplining" from the rank next the top down to the petty officials at the bottom, who are the chief offenders. The evils of "riches" have yet to be eradicated from the make-up of the Russian. The disheartened anti-Communist who declares dogmatically that "human nature can't be changed" cannot, however, claim this as a proof of his theory—if indeed an illogical affirmation can be called a theory. For the Communists have succeeded in "changing" human nature. The industrialization of large parts of the country under the first Plan, in spite of the frightful inefficiency, prejudice, stupidity, and deliberate sabotage that was so frequently met with, is proof positive of this. But while the success of the first Plan will, I anticipate, be duplicated by its successors, as yet only the fringe of the problem has been touched. Before Russia can attain the economic level of the West many plans must be carried through, and I am quite certain that even the limited number of comforts available to the lower-paid workers in this country could not be obtained for the Russians in less than a generation, supposing that rationalization and the development of large-scale manufacturing proceeds uninterruptedly at top speed.

SOCIAL SERVICES.

It is in the realm of social services that the Soviets are most to be congratulated. The extension of facilities for radio and film education in schools, the raising of the school-leaving age to sixteen, the equalization of opportunity of university courses, the elimination of juvenile exploitation (the State medical services and the rest-homes-for-workers scheme—in these matters the West has something to learn from Russia. Working conditions are as yet anything but ideal. The three-shift system is being introduced into the newer factories, however, and works well. It is in the country and in the "unprotected" trades that hours remain long—and a shortening of hours would mean a fall in production, for there is no unemployed army which could be absorbed. Shorter hours are bound to come, however, as productive methods have already been inaugurated in the dangerous trades, where a six-hour day is in force.

RUSSIA ON HER WAY.

Will the new social system succeed? Yes, without the slightest doubt—if for no other reason than that the new generation has been soaked in Communist ideology for so long. And the system which can base itself upon youth is bound to be successful—given the maintenance of anything like economic stability. And however clumsily the distributive apparatus works, and however backward production is as yet—economically the country is moving forward. So far from being a rose-garden, Russia is not a country in which the average British worker would be willing to stand the discomforts for more than a day. But—Russia is on her way.

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SAAR PROBLEM

German Writer Presents
His Country's Point
Of View

(From A Correspondent).

The Anglo-American Publishing Company, by publishing Dr. Fritz Hellwig's 40 page brochure on "The Saar Basin and the Saar Question," have rendered valuable service to a good cause—i.e., that of the final solution of the question and therefore the elimination of a very disturbing factor in European politics.

The text is admirably supplemented by a number of illustrations and instructive summary of all the facts bearing upon the problem concerned. Each of the various French claims to the district is examined, and its spurious character is shown. The history of the Saarland proves beyond doubt that—racially, culturally and politically—it has always been part of Germany. The French claims are so obviously based upon regard for certain industrial interests that no one can possibly take a serious view of the French contention that their efforts are purely altruistic. For fifteen years the Saar has now been subject to a regime unparalleled in history and absolutely unrepresentative of its population; and for fifteen years it has been shamelessly exploited by France under the guise of the pretext to safeguard the liberty of the Saarlanders and their right of self-determination. The forthcoming plebiscite will prove to the world at large the injustice meted out to them under the Versailles treaty.

All those who desire to obtain a reliable knowledge of the factors that will cause the Saar population to express in non-ambiguous terms their loyalty to their motherland should read (Dr. Hellwig's) booklet, written in excellent English. A perusal of the interesting contents—dealing, as they do, with economic, social and cultural conditions—will convince them that the Saar has always been German, is German and will remain German.

been soaked in Communist ideology for so long. And the system which can base itself upon youth is bound to be successful—given the maintenance of anything like economic stability. And however clumsily the distributive apparatus works, and however backward production is as yet—economically the country is moving forward. So far from being a rose-garden, Russia is not a country in which the average British worker would be willing to stand the discomforts for more than a day. But—Russia is on her way.

Moonlight Cruise in the Harbour

Luxury Launch "Lakshmi" will leave Apollo Bunder at 8 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 21st inst. (Full Moon) and return at 11 p.m. Charge per person Rs. 1-8. Children under 12 at half rates. Music, Drinks and Light Refreshments at Tariff Rates. Tickets will be sold at Apollo Bunder at the time of embarkation.

NOTE: This Cruise will be repeated on Saturday 24th inst., when the "Lakshmi" will leave at 9 p.m. and return at midnight.

DRY WEATHER OVER COUNTRY

POONA, Nov. 20.

The weather continues to be dry over the country except for a few light showers in Tenasserim. A western disturbance is causing extension of clouds along the North-West Frontier.

FORECAST:

A few light showers may occur in Baluchistan, Southeast Madras and Tenasserim.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 20-11-1934.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.623 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 73.4 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 69.9 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 91.7 degrees 2.8 (above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 71.1 degrees 1.1 (below normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 79 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ENE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 11 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 130 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 13 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10). 2

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 20-11-34.

At 8.7 a.m. local time (8.46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 77.7 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.15 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.95 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

The Gujrat amateurs of Ajmer successfully staged "Vir-Ramni" in aid of the local Gujrat School, in the Bisset Institute on Saturday, Mr. Vinduprasad G. Mehta and Master Homi D. Ogra, were awarded medals for their good acting.

STUDENTS

of any standard of education will be enrolled (or Panjab Matric. New session of Cambridge examinations starting early winter. Now is the time to enrol for Bombay Matric. Thorough coaching and forms available. Hostel arrangements possible. GENERAL EDUCATION ACADEMY, 65, New Hanuman Lane, Kalbadevi, Bombay. Enquiries 8-10 a.m.

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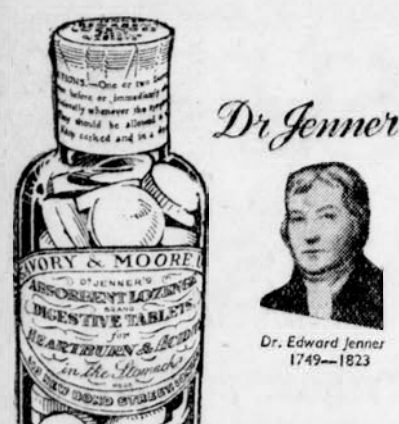
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NEW LIGHT ON BIRTH CONTROL

On his return from Europe, Prof. Gambera the well-known Sexologist—has written a comprehensive article on "The Practice of Birth Control" in which the subject is handled on entirely new lines and all known methods and some new ones are lucidly described. For the benefit of the masses, this article has been incorporated in the latest edition of our catalogue of Birth Control appliances, a copy of which may be had post-free by anyone by just applying for it.

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How Britain Exploits Her "Economic Empire"

Forges Closer Links To Further Her Trade In "Sterling Area"

LIGHT ON OTTAWA AND IMPERIAL "MARKETING SCHEMES"

Mr. Harold Callender writes in the "New York Times":—

In the London money market, recently a loan was floated for a wood-pulp and paper company of Oslo. It was not a large loan for London; it amounted to dollar 5,650,000. But it had a special significance. It represented the application of a new policy of the British Exchequer, which is now disposed to lift the general ban on foreign loans in favour of countries within the "sterling area" whose exchange resources need to be increased.

London, whose formerly lavish export of capital played a leading part in the exploitation and development of new and old countries on every continent of the earth, is doing every little foreign lending in these days of uncertain currencies, frozen credits and widespread default. But London will lend abroad—with the permission of the Exchequer—in cases where by so doing it can contribute to the stability of the exchanges by fortifying the position of countries in the "sterling area."

The "sterling area" includes those countries, both within and outside the British Empire, whose currencies are regarded as being linked to the British pound and whose monetary policies are governed, more or less consciously and directly, by those which the British Exchequer and the Bank of England adopt. Some of the countries which have abandoned the gold standard in favour of the sterling standard are so dependent upon Great Britain economically that they must do as she does in monetary matters, and all, have such close relations with her that it is to their interest to follow her lead.

AN "ECONOMIC EMPIRE"

The "sterling area" is Britain's economic empire, in the sense that the nations which comprise it gravitate like satellites about the British economic system. They already have enjoyed a measure of recovery by following in Britain's footsteps and they look to her to lead the way to currency stabilisation and trade revival. On the one hand are the dominions and colonies and Argentina, which were developed by British seamen, traders, capitalists and engineers and consequently are historically, economic offshoots of Great Britain. On the other hand are the Scandinavian countries, purveyors of raw materials to Britain, whose currencies were more promptly and more closely linked to sterling in the crisis than even those of the dominions. It was immediately after Britain's departure from gold on September 20, 1931, that the term "sterling area" came into use to designate the growing list of countries which chose to follow the pound sterling rather than try to adhere to gold. After a momentary feeling of alarm in their new predicament the British soon convinced themselves and their overseas imitators that a managed currency was, in the circumstances, much better than the gold standard which Britain had borne great industrial sacrifices to re-establish in 1925.

QUALMS DISAPPEAR

The adoption of this view by official Britain and the Bank of England, long regarded as the high priest and principal guardian of the gold standard, relieved the lesser countries of the qualms they might otherwise have felt in going off gold. Once it was deserted by England, the leading banking and trading nation, the gold standard quickly lost the esteem it had previously enjoyed and the pound sterling continued to serve as a medium of international exchange for the widening circle of nations that had abandoned gold.

First the Scandinavian countries, then most of the British Empire, followed almost automatically in the footsteps of sterling, and within a few months more countries were off gold than on it. Some of the most important of the nations that were off gold were "on" sterling in the sense that their currencies had been detached from gold in order to remain linked with sterling.

But the British Empire did not follow as a unit. Australia and New Zealand, while following away from gold, let their currencies depreciate about 25 per cent. more than sterling, and in consequence one hears complaints

in England of "exchange dumping" from those dominions. South Africa, the chief producer of gold, remained on the gold standard until the beginning of 1933, and Canada currency long has hovered about midway between sterling and the American dollar.

CANADA'S POSITION

This medial position of the Canadian dollar is symbolical of Canada's close relations to both Britain and the United States and her unwillingness to follow either one to the exclusion of the other. Canada is in the singular situation of being a member of the British political empire while at the same time she is strongly influenced by, if not a part of, the American economic empire. Her financial and commercial relations with the United States have been far closer than those with Great Britain.

On the other hand, Canada participated in the imperial trade scheme adopted at Ottawa in 1932, and a year later she joined with Britain and the other dominions in declaring a common monetary policy after which she began borrowing in London rather than New York. Canadians seem somewhat uncertain as to whether they are on the gold standard (gold payments being suspended externally but not internally, and therefore it appears doubtful whether, strictly speaking, Canada can be considered as a part of the "sterling area.")

Thus the British Empire (with perhaps some qualification as regards Canada) and the three Scandinavian countries, together with Finland, Argentina, Egypt, Palestine, Portugal and some smaller countries, are regarded as forming a more or less definite and cohesive currency group known as the "sterling area"—a group in which Britain's influence predominates and in which, under that influence, a certain measure of exchange stability has been attained.

DEPENDENCE ON BRITAIN

In designating this enormous area as Britain's economic empire it is not intended to suggest that any of these countries—save perhaps the wholly dependent Crown colonies—is completely dominated by Britain or that its commercial relations with her are altogether harmonious. But all are directly, and some vitally, affected by Britain's economic policies, and the course they follow in regard to currency and trade is determined to a great extent by what Britain does.

In the past, economic dominion has normally led to political dominion, as in India, Africa and the Americas; and the trading post almost inevitably proved a first step toward annexation. Economic empires grew into political empires. But to-day there is no likelihood that Denmark or Argentina will become "politically" British, however close their economic and cultural relations with Britain may be; nor does any one fear that more intimate economic intercourse will affect in any way the self-governing and virtually independent status of the dominions which is recognized in the Statute of Westminster. Indeed Ireland, which is far more dependent upon the British market than any other dominion, has lately gone so far as to sacrifice some of her economic interests in order to assert her political and cultural separateness.

Britain's economic empire, as represented by the "sterling area," is an expression of British wealth and prestige and experience. It derives from the fact that Britain has financed the development of large areas overseas and has invested some dollars 20,000,000,000 of her capital there; from the fact that for all of these countries Britain, even with her new system of tariffs, remains an important market; from the singular position which the British pound has long enjoyed as a world currency and a medium for international transactions; from the traditional standing of London as a world banking centre; from the reputation of British bankers and traders for reliability and sound judgment.

As for the countries under the British flag, a special effort has been made since the Ottawa agreements of 1932 to develop trade within the empire. There have been many difficulties and

many divergences of interest. British farmers have complained that New Zealand, for example, has undersold them in the British market by virtue of a depressed currency; and Lancashire has lately gone so far as to boycott Australian products because of Australia's tariff on Lancashire's cotton goods.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE

The principle of imperial preference, by which Britain and the dominions protect their own markets while granting tariff advantages to one another, is by no means easy to apply, since the now government-assisted agriculture of Britain faces dominion as well as foreign competition, and the manufacturing trades of the dominions are protected by tariffs against British as well as foreign rivals. But inter-imperial trade, though not greatly increasing in 1933, showed a marked gain in the first half of 1934. When British exports to the empire rose by dollars 40,000,000 and British imports from the empire increased dollars 30,000,000 over those of the same period of the preceding year.

A recent report of the Board of Trade for the first half of this year shows that since 1931 Great Britain's purchases from the empire have risen from 30.3 per cent to 38.8 per cent of her total imports; while Britain's exports to empire countries, which formed 43.8 per cent of her total exports in 1931, are 45.1 per cent this year. The imports from the empire, however, greatly exceed the exports to the empire, the imports for the first half of this year being valued at £140,696,000 and the exports at £85,390,000. One reason is that the imports not only pay for the exports but pay also the interest on some dollars 10,000,000,000 of British capital invested in the overseas empire.

These figures give an indication of the close economic and financial relations between Britain and the empire—relations which have been systematically cultivated and materially improved, in spite of numerous obstacles, since the crisis.

Equally remarkable has been the collaboration between Britain and the non-British countries which have attached themselves to the sterling bloc and, in this sense, to Britain's economic empire. It is notable that, after having come to terms with the Dominions at Ottawa, Britain negotiated special trade treaties with Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Argentina; and these four countries may be considered as forming the most important non-British part of Britain's economic empire.

DENMARK'S POSITION

Little Denmark has, from the British point of view, done best of all; in the first six months of this year she took 26 per cent more of British exports than she bought in the equivalent year 1929, although Britain (anxious to revive her own agriculture) took less of Denmark's products this year than last year.

Denmark is the most striking example of a non-British country which is an economic satellite of Britain. Although her population is only 3,500,000 Denmark is the sixth among Britain's foreign customers and she sold to Britain last year 87 per cent of her exports. Denmark is a small but highly efficient agricultural country whose economic welfare depends principally upon supplying Britain's breakfast table (Britain took last year practically all of Denmark's bacon exports, 84 per cent of her exported butter and 70 per cent of her eggs). It is not surprising, then, that Denmark has kept her currency tied to sterling and is worried about the new British policy of restricting imports of foodstuffs.

NORWAY AND SWEDEN

The currency situation has likewise favoured British trade with Norway and Sweden, and the exchange of goods in both directions has increased this year. Norway sends to Britain chiefly wood pulp and paper, herring and agricultural products, while she buys British textiles coal and machinery. Nearly one-fourth of her total foreign trade is with the United Kingdom—and Norway's exports in 1933 attained nearly the volume of 1929.

Sweden's greatest export is timber and Great Britain is her principal market. While Britain's

imports from Europe generally have declined lately those from Sweden have increased as have Swedish purchases from Britain. The Swedes have been adjured to "buy Swedish" but if they cannot "buy Swedish" they are disposed to "buy British."

All three of the Scandinavian countries have managed their currencies and sought to stabilize prices—Sweden with a degree of success which has attracted the attention of economists everywhere—in harmony with Britain; and they still look to British leadership both in working out regional trade treaties and in stabilizing currencies. It was for this reason that they welcomed the decision of the British Exchequer to modify the ban on foreign loans in favour of loans to "sterling area" countries.

RELATIONS WITH ARGENTINA

With Argentina Britain's relations are governed largely by the British habit of consuming large quantities of Argentinian beef and by Britain's huge investments in Argentina. The exigencies of imperial trade have led to a reduction in Britain's purchase of beef from Argentina and to an arrangement designed to insure that the meat still imported shall serve partly to discharge Argentina's obligations to British investors.

In the first seven months of this year Britain imported beef valued at more than dollars 60,000,000 and dollars 40,000,000 worth of it came from Argentina. Although beef has been limited by quota in the interest of British and Dominion farmers, Argentina still supplies two-thirds of Britain's total beef or one-third of the total British consumption of beef. In 1931 Britain took 84 per cent of Argentina's exported beef. In return she sends to Argentina coal, textiles, machinery railway equipment and metal products. In spite of the new import restrictions Britain remains Argentina's best foreign customer—taking about one-third of Argentina's exports—and the chief source of Argentina's imports.

British capital invested in Argentina is estimated at about dollars 2,000,000,000—more than is invested in any other foreign country, more than is invested in all of Europe, about one-fifth of the total of British funds invested in the empire. Before the World War most of Argentina's foreign loans were floated in Great Britain, which remains the largest of Argentina's creditors. Argentina's railways were built largely with British capital and equipment. Eight of the thirteen lines—including two-thirds of the total mileage—are British owned. Three-fourths of the railway revenues of the country are collected by the British companies. Thus Argentina decidedly belongs to Britain's economic empire.

THE BRITISH PROBLEM

Britain's dilemma, accentuated by the crisis, has consisted of the need to effect some working compromise among the conflicting interests of the British producer, the Dominion producer and the producer in the non-British countries which nevertheless form important links in the British economic system.

To help the British farmer and the imperial farmer and thus to help British exports to the empire Britain was obliged to reduce her consumption of beef from Argentina. But if she did not buy a large amount of Argentinian beef, Argentina could neither buy British textiles, coal or machinery, nor pay the interest on the enormous sums invested in Argentina by British capitalists. To assist British agriculture the British Government cut down the imports of bacon from Denmark and sought to limit purchases of mutton from New Zealand, which did not make it easier for those countries to buy British wares.

The reconciliation of domestic interests, both economic and financial, with the interests of the empire countries and of that broader region which may be called Britain's economic empire, has been a complicated task and has given rise to much recrimination. But Britain has tackled it with determination and a display of that genius for compromise which has enabled her to overcome so many apparently insuperable difficulties.

Her methods, not always consistent, are represented by the Ottawa agreements covering inter-imperial trade, the commercial agreements with Scandinavia and Argentina, the new protective tariff. On the basis of mutual bargaining instead of the old policy of free trade, she has striven—with some success—to increase the exchange of goods both with the empire and with foreign countries. To this end currency stability is necessary. Hence it is that, in cautiously resuming foreign lending, Britain gives preference to the "sterling area," which is her economic empire.

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Physical culturists, etc. Even when I tested the effect of one bottle alone, it proved marvellous and incomparable, especially when I found myself downhearted and melancholy, it is really a wonderful pick-me-up. I consider Phosferine the best tonic and stimulant of the day, especially for vigour and vitality. I insist on my numerous pupils taking Phosferine and I always find they gain more success in each individual case." (C/o. Post Master Rawalpindi, India.)

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Problems Before Chinese Republic

Link Sacrifice With Consolidation, Says Wang Ching Wei

Following are the extracts from an article by Wang Ching Wei, president executive of Yuan:

Consolidation of the nation's vitality is certainly an essential step at the present moment. Inasmuch as our strength, national and social, is far inferior to that of others. But while we work along this line others may do the same, and as they are more progressive in comparison with us in agriculture, industry, commerce, and national economy, it is probable that by the time we have attained a little success in the way of consolidation, they will have attained great progress in that direction. Speaking about military preparations, it is obvious that all modern equipment such as heavy guns, battle-ships, etc. can never be produced by a nation without adequate scientific equipment. At the same time, however, the nation cannot have the necessary capital to provide such equipment unless it has reached a high stage of economic development. Other nations have reached that stage of industrial and commercial progress, while we still remain backward. Is it then absolutely effective to compete with others in the work of consolidation? Moreover, it is doubtful whether others would allow us to take advantage of the opportunity for effecting such consolidation.

It is well known to all of us that the progress of the National Revolution has been more than once impeded by other people whenever it seemed to have achieved some success. Now, why should they wish to handicap the progress of our National Revolution? Firstly, they want to check the growth of the influence of our Revolution. Secondly, it is their intention to nip that influence in the bud, so that our people may become discouraged with its progress and lose their faith as citizens. In short, they aim at obstructing our progress not only spiritually but materially. It is impossible now to enumerate all the work that was accomplished, bit by bit, and through the envy of others has been reduced to dust and ashes by shells and bombs. Once destroyed we do not know when the restoration of such institutes, factories, etc., can be effected. It takes time for the accumulation of resources.

NEED FOR SACRIFICE

Sacrifice is indispensable. Should we lack the resolution to make sacrifice, not only the life of the country but also the prestige of the nation would come to an end. Nevertheless, sacrifice by a small number of people should not be considered as sufficient; sacrifice by the majority is necessary. At the same time, partial sacrifice is not enough, and it is necessary to make united and systematic sacrifice, which alone can be actually effective and be of real value. The question must be answered in the negative? Why? Because of the fact that the nation is not unified at present, either militarily, politically, or economically, thus making centralization impossible. Consequently, no sacrifice can be effected by united effort and systematically.

Some modern countries work on the principle of "Democracy" and others "Non-democracy". In such countries as Russia and Germany, which adopt the non-democratic policy, attention is directed to centralization, but centralization is also effected in the United States, which is a democratic country. Immediately after the declaration of war on Germany, the strength of the United States and its people was centralized and handed over to President Wilson to be used at his discretion. In addition to military strength, all the railways, steamships, etc., no matter whether they were the property of individuals or companies, were brought under the control of the Government.

Such arrangements do not apply in war-time only, for the United States Congress has recently conferred tremendous authority upon President Roosevelt in order to enable him to cope with the economic situation and its problems. This serves to show that no matter whether a country adopts democracy or any other form of government, it is necessary for it to centralize its strength whenever there is occasion for doing so. What about the condition of China to-day? Probably the situation needs no special explanation from me. If a frog is cut into pieces, each piece is still capable of muscular reaction. This is known as "partial independence" in biology, but the case is different in regard to human beings, who are subject to death directly a main artery is

severed. It is true that the strength of the "partial independence" of a dissected frog seems very great, but just because there is this "partial independence" no centralization is possible, and the quivering mass is unable to resist with united force, and is in no way equal to the state of a living object of lower class. In the case of a human being, the body is subject to the direction of the brain and the beating of the heart; the arms are subject to the body, and the finger to the arms. Owing to lack of unified organization either politically, militarily or economically, it is impossible for China to effect centralization, or for sacrifice to be carried out systematically and with united efforts.

WANTED COMMON FAITH

Seeing that, consolidation and sacrifice, while indispensable, are not absolutely effective, the question to be faced is how are we to overcome the national crisis? It seems to me that neither consolidation, nor sacrifice will bring about any effect, inasmuch as we have no faith—no common faith. But should we have such belief—a common belief—and exert our utmost to the last breath to consolidate our strength, we can carry out sacrifice in the end run to a successful conclusion. Our personality will be maintained though our lives may not be preserved, and though our country may be lost, its prestige will endure for ever.

Now what is our belief, and our common belief? It is the "San Min Chu I" (The Three People's Principles). It was pointed out clearly by our late Party Leader in the "San Min Chu I" that a national crisis might arise, and was liable to develop at any moment. He made this prophecy clearly and honestly. He never tried to conceal the weakness of the country and the nation, and realized that, unless one has the courage to acknowledge one's sickness, one will not dare to have it cured. It is stated in the will of our late Party Leader that "For forty years I have devoted myself to the cause of National Revolution, the aim of which is to secure for China a position of independence and equality among nations".

Our Leader compared the existing civilization of China with that of other parts of the world, and pointed out its merits, and realized that, unless one has the courage to acknowledge one's sickness, one will not dare to have it cured. It is stated in the will of our late Party Leader that "For forty years I have devoted myself to the cause of National Revolution, the aim of which is to secure for China a position of independence and equality among nations".

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W. P. STEP TO SWARAJ Sir A. P. Patro On Political Prospect

BEZWADA, Nov. 17.
"It is futile to argue that the elections to the Legislative Assembly form the 'acid test' of the strength and influence of any political party; much less is it the final verdict of the people," said Sir A. P. Patro, a former member of the Round Table Conference and an ex-Minister of the Madras Government speaking at a meeting this evening on the Assembly elections and future political prospect.

Continuing Sir A. P. Patro said: "The effective test and proof of the abiding interest of the people of the country in a party's influence is the result of the elections to the Provincial Legislatures and local and Municipal Councils including Panchayat Boards. These institutions are in organic touch with the villages and rural areas."

MARCHING FAST.

Explaining his attitude to the White Paper proposals, Sir Patro said: "The scheme outlined forms a great step in the advance of Swaraj. But if it is in any manner whittled down and radically modified, it may not be acceptable. The country will be roused against it."

"India is marching fast towards Swaraj. No nation can hinder the progress of a united India. The die-hards in British are pursuing a suicidal policy, a policy hostile to permanent Empire relations between India and Britain. It will be too late if the diehards do not change their methods immediately."

"The political and commercial interests of both dictate that Indian Self-Government should be supported. India must be placed above British party squabbles; otherwise, the interests of the British in India will be endangered."—United Press.

HINDI PRACHAR WEEK IN MADRAS

MADRAS, Nov. 17.
Mr. K. Satyanarayan, Secretary of the Hindi Prachar Week Celebration Committee, writes:—
"An influential committee for the celebration of the Hindi Prachar Week throughout South India commencing from the 2nd December 1934 has been formed. The Hon'ble Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi, President, Madras Legislative Council, has consented to be the President of the Committee."

Mr. V. V. Srinivasa Iyengar, Ex-Judge of the Madras High Court, Mr. S. Satyanarayan, Pandit Vidyasagar Pandey Managing Director, Bank of Hindustan Ltd., Janab Jamal Mohammad Sahib, Ex-M.L.A. Mr. Narayandas Girdharadas and Mr. G. Solomon, Secretary, Y. M. C. A. Madras, have been elected vice-presidents.

A comprehensive programme is being prepared for carrying on propaganda on a wide scale in Madras, as well as in the mofussil centres, for intensifying the work of spreading Hindi.

The local Hindi associations and the Hindi lovers of the mofussil centres are requested to form similar committees at their respective places, and begin the work in earnest. The necessary literature for the purpose of propaganda may be had on application from the Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha, G. T. Madras.—A. P.

STATE STUD FARM FOR RUSSIA

A State stud farm for English thorough-bred racehorses has been opened near Erivan, the capital of Soviet Armenia, by the Transcaucasian Commissariat for Agriculture. It contains five stallions and sixty brood mares, and is surrounded by 2,500 acres of fine mountain pasture, while model racing stables are being built.

Horse-racing is now a State monopoly, with the Commissariats for Agriculture and the breeding trusts of different regions competing. Totalisator betting is also a State monopoly.

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CHARGE OF CHEATING FAILS B. E. S. T. Co. Engineer Acquitted

(From Our Correspondent)
KURLA, Nov. 19.
Charles Hamilton Aristotle, an engineer in the employ of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co. Ltd., who was charged with cheating to the extent of Rs. 400, for having secured a loan in April last by passing a promissory note in favour of Nazir Mahomed Gulam Mahomed, a Pathan money lender of Kurla, on an alleged false representation that he was not indebted to anybody else, was discharged by the Resident Magistrate at Kurla on the ground that the subsequent filing of a schedule in the Insolvency Court at Bombay was no proof of the accused's intention to defraud the moneylender.

According to the defence, the prosecution was a frame-up, and the allegations of deception were groundless and false, because the complainant knew the accused for a very long time. While the remedies were open to the complainant, the accused had no intention to cheat the moneylender as alleged at the time the loan was taken by him.

Mr. P. P. Tamahne defended the accused.

Great War And Decorations OPPORTUNITY TO BRITISH SUBJECTS WHO SERVED WITH FRENCH ARMY

The following is a copy of a letter received from the British Empire Service League, London, dated 20-10-34 addressed to the Secretary, Ex-Services Association, India, Army H. Q., New Delhi:—
"Information has been received at Empire Headquarters to the effect that the French Government passed legislation last year granting to those who voluntarily served in the French Army 750 Croixes of the Knights of the Legion of Honour, 60 Croixes of Officers of the Legion of Honour and 12 Croixes of Commanders.

The law applies generally to French subjects and to foreigners, and the conditions governing applications for these decorations are:—
(1) For those holding officer rank, the proof of their rank as volunteers, and
(2) For those below the rank of Officers, the same proof and also the French Military Medal.

MUSLIM FRIENDS' CIRCLE OPENED Club's Object Is To Provide Recreation For Youths

The Grand Jalasa of Inauguration Ceremony of the Muslim Friends' Circle was celebrated on Saturday.
The proceedings commenced with the recitation of Al-Ghuran by Seth Ismail Adenwala 'Zabeeh'. Mr. Abdul Kareem then read a speech in which he outlined the objects of the Circle and said that the Circle is started with the motive to train Muslim youths to express their views freely on public platforms through the medium of debates, lectures, and a monthly journal, and to serve them as a rendezvous to pass their spare time in playing indoor games. In conclusion he requested Begum Sahiba Atiya Begum to declare the Circle open.

Atiya Begum after delivering a lengthy speech recited an Urdu couplet and declared the Circle open. She wished the Muslim Friends Circle all possible success and prosperity.

Mdnshi Bangalorevala one of the founders of the Circle and a famous poet read a poem which was much appreciated by the audience.

Mr. S. M. Noorani, Yusuf Sobani, Mr. Banatwala, Jamdewala, and Mahmood Abdul Kadir also addressed the gathering in Urdu and English.

The President Dr. Sayed el Eldroos, then addressed the Circle.
Expressing pleasure in presiding at a very important gathering Dr. Sayed said that the people needed such circles and particularly with such aims among Muslims and among Indians in general. He added that it was a very nice club for those who work whole day and are in need of a place of recreation for pastime.

YOUR LUCKY DAYS!



Prof. Sekhar's Astrological Weekly Directions will prepare you to meet emergencies intelligently and wisely. Let this well-known Astrologer show you the way. Know in advance your favourable and unfavourable periods, when to retire, when to expand. Reading covers such important matters as Finance, Love, Marriage, Profession, Health, Travel, etc., Week by Week from NOW on till the end of 1935.
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Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON PRICE UNCHANGED

America Moving Away From Higher Tariffs

GOLD UNCHANGED AND SILVER SLIGHTLY EASY

Wheat Steady, Linseed Lifeless And Jute Quiet

BOMBAY, Nov 20
On Tuesday, cross rates moved within a narrow range with a quiet tone.

NEW YORK COTTON QUIET AND LIFELESS

The New York cotton market was quiet and lifeless in the absence of any fresh enquiry. Traders await fresh incentive and disclosure of the Government plans for next year's acreage. America is moving away from higher tariffs which is to be a constructive step in the long run.

GOLD UNCHANGED AND SILVER SLIGHTLY EASY

London gold was unchanged and silver was slightly easy.

WHEAT STEADY BUT LINSEED UNCHANGED

Wheat ruled steady but business was small. Argentine linseed remained unchanged.

TIN, JUTE AND RUBBER QUIETLY STEADY

Tin, jute and rubber were quiet but steady.

SLACKNESS IN SECURITIES

The London Stock Exchange showed very little activity owing to the lack of demand. Gifted securities showed slackness after displaying some interest. The New York Stock Exchange was steady.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(December 1934)

New York, Nov 20	12.27
Previous closing	12.27
To-day's opening	12.29
Difference	+0.02
To-day's closing	12.27
Difference	unchanged

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(January 1935)

Liverpool, Nov 20	6.62
Previous closing	6.62
To-day's opening	6.62
Difference	unchanged
To-day's closing	6.62
Difference	unchanged

BROACH EXPECTATION

April-May Rs. 215

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Nov 20
Cotton continued to remain quiet and lifeless in the absence of any fresh enquiry with traders awaiting new incentive. Recent developments in the trade agreement indicate that Americans are generally moving away from higher tariffs which is likely to be a very constructive point in the long run.

Meanwhile with no important developments, a quiet and slow market is expected at least until the Government next year's plans for acreage are disclosed.

Business was done in December at the opening at 12.29 i.e. 2 points higher than the previous closing. The market was moderately active on some speculative buying but thereafter trading became stagnant with December falling to 12.28.

The New York cotton market finally closed unchanged at 12.27.

NEW YORK COTTON

Bombay, Nov 20

The following were the opening rates.
December (12.27/12.27) 12.29/12.29
January (12.32/12.32) 12.34/12.34
March (12.38/12.38) 12.41/12.40

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Nov 20

The following were the rates at 12.15 p.m.
American January (6.59) 6.60
American March (6.57) 6.57
Egyptian January (8.53) 8.57
Egyptian March (8.52) 8.57

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Nov 20

Broach A-M moved between Rs. 215-4 and Rs. 215-8 at night. The rate at 10.15 p.m. was Rs. 215-8 with New York futures 1 point up.

SPLIT IN SILVER BLOC

(SPECIAL CABLES.)

WASHINGTON, Nov 20
The split within the Silver Bloc was re-emphasised when Senator Wheeler stated he would re-introduce and continue fight for his bill to authorise free coinage of silver, with a ratio of not more than sixteen to one with gold.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Nov 20
Liverpool wheat opened steady with December at 57-1/4, March 61-7/8 and May 63-7/8. The market was very quiet in the absence of any important enquiry and also due to unfavourable foreign advices.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Nov 20
Chicago wheat opened steady with December at 1.00-1/2. Prices ruled steady but business was quiet in the absence of any fresh demand.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Nov 20
Argentine linseed opened steady with December at 11-50. The market was very quiet and featured with nothing doing. December stood at 11-50 at noon.

LONDON MARKETS

Bombay, Nov 20
The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m.

METALS.

Tin (£228 3/8 buyers £228 1/2 sellers) £228 5/8 buyers £228 3/4 sellers. Steady.
Lead (£10 7/16 buyers £10 7/16 sellers) £10 1/2 buyers £10 5/8 sellers. Steady.
Electrolytic Copper (£30 1/2 to £30 3/4) £30 1/2 to £30 5/8
Glasgow Iron (£170) £70

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0-10 3/4) 0-10 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-3) 1-0 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe (0-10 3/4) 0-10 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-4 1/2) 2-4 1/2

JUTE

Crop Oct-Nov new crop (£16 1/10 paid and value) £16 sellers
Dunlop Nov (£18 3/4) £18 3/4
Lightning Nov (£17) £17

RUBBER

Spot (6 1/8) 6 1/8 paid and buyer
Jan-March (6 1/4) 6 5/16 paid and value

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay Nov (£11 1/8 sellers) £11 1/4 sellers
Linseed Calcutta (£10 3/4 sellers) £10 11/16 sellers
Linseed La Plata Oct-Nov (£9 1/4 sellers) £9 1/4 sellers
Groundnuts Caramandal (£10 9/16 sellers) £10 5/8 sellers

BLUE BOLD LINSEED.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association.)

Bombay, Nov 20
Rates at 9-0 p.m. 6 2 6
Rates at 12-0 noon 6 3 0
Rates at 3-0 p.m. 6 3 0
Rates at 5-30 p.m. 6 2 6

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Nov 20
The market was closed to-day.

JUTE SHARES FAIRLY STEADY

Firm Undertone In Teas

CALCUTTA, Nov 20
Jutes ruled fairly steady and active and good turnover was put through. Coals were unchanged. In Teas the undertone was fully firm, but business was in a restricted nature owing to buyers reserved. In miscellaneous large volume of business was reported among which sugars and electricals exhibited some interest. Government Securities continued steady. Following were the closing quotations.

Minings: Burma Corp 8 8/8; Sutta Stone Lime 100 small odd lot.
Chemical Industries: Bengal Chemical pref 15/4; Bengal Aerating Gas 77 small lot.

Electric Power and Telephones: Barilly Electric 13/8; Benares Elec 14/4; Bengal Telephone pref 17/6; Muzaffarpore Elec 8/14; Muttia Elec 9/8; U P Electric 160 small lots.

Eng. Companies: Burn and Co 7 per cent pref 132; Indian Iron and Steel 6/12; Kumardhuti Eng pref 78 small lot; Kumardhuti Eng pref 78 small lot.

Insurance: Concord of India 12/10; Miscellaneous: B I Corp pref 2/6; B I Corp pref 1/11; Calcutta Trams pref 20/2 ex div; Dunlop Rubber pref 118; Indian Wood Products 36/12; Ma- Theatres As. 5; Oil Howrah 11/8 small lot; British Burma Petroleum 4/7; Paper Mills; India Paper pulp 123; Titagur paper def 8/8; Real Properties 11/10; Midnapore Zemindary 76/8.

Rubber: Teluk Anson point 55 cts. Shipping: India General Navigation pref 110.

Sugars: Carew and Co 21/8 small lots; Cawnpore pref 35/8; Murree Brewery 197 ex div; South Behar 11.

Batel 5/14; Hasimara 43/12; Hattikihra 29/8; Ryonk 55 small lot; Saragaon 13.

Debentures: 5 per cent 1916/15 India General Navigation 108.—A. P.

FRESH BURST OF STRENGTH IN SECURITIES NOT MAINTAINED

BUSINESS ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE DECIDEDLY SMALLER

Large Business In Terminal Sugar At Firm Rates

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Nov 20
On the Stock Exchange, business was decidedly smaller and with a certain amount of lightening of commitments the general tone especially at the close was comparatively dull. Gifted securities opened with a fresh burst of strength which however was not maintained. Otherwise, apart from firmness in Cables and Wireless issues on an increase in the traffic index number for October, no fresh feature presented itself.

Among Commodities, in Terminal Sugar large business was done at firm rates owing to the big trade demand for refined sugar and scarcity of actual raw offers.

Wall Street opened narrowly irregular but became uncertain and then eased.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Nov 20
The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at 499 3/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Nov 20
Markets were generally quieter. The general tone was rather irregular. The demand slackened in 'Gifted' after being firm. There was a desire to secure profits in Industrials after renewed activity.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£90 1/2) £91 4
4 per cent Government Loan (£109 1/2) £109 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£115 7/8) £115 7/8
4 per cent Funding Loan (£119 3/8) £119 5/8
6 1/2 per cent War Loan (£107 1/2) £107 5/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£118 1/2) £118 1/2

INDUSTRIALS

British Homestores 7 p.c. Preference cumulative (27-1 1/2) 28-1 1/2
Marks and Spencer ordinary (11 7/8) 11 7/8
Hydro Electric (dol 4 1/4) dol 4 1/4
Musical Industries (30-3) 30-9
Princhin Johnson (44-0) 44-0
Imperial Chemical Defd (37-10 1/2) 37-3
Imperial Chemical Ord (9-3) 9-3
Woolworth Nov (115-0) 115-0
Realisation 1930 (£28 1/4) 28-5 3/4
Dunlop Rubber (49-0) 50-9
University Ordinary (24-9) 24-9
Ford Motors (40-0) 39-9
Cables and Wireless (7 1/4) 7 1/4
British American Tobacco (31-4 1/2) 31-4 1/2
Camera 'A' (£7 5/8) £7 5/8
Imperial Tobacco Ord (138-9) 138-3
P and O S N Co Defd (17-6) 17-6
Distillers (35-6) 35-6
Bredrud Dyes (10-6) 10-6
British Celanese (10-6) 10-6
J and P Coates Ordinary (66-6 Ex Div) 66-6
Courtaulds Ordinary (51-10 1/2) 51-3
Fine Cotton Spinners (8-6) 8-6
Wickers Ltd Ordinary (10-10 1/2) 10-10 1/2
Nickels (23 1/8) 22 7/8
Bengal Iron and Steel (5-3) 4-10 1/2
Tata Iron and Steel (£111) £111

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western Ord (£52) £52
L M S Defd (£22) £22
N E R Defd (£7 3/4) £7 3/4
Southern Dutch (£24) £24
Landing Pass 5 per cent Stock (£134 1/2) £134 1/2
London 'G' Stock (£96) £96

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (260-0) 257-6
Goddard (185-0) 185-0
Modder Nov (80-0) 80-4
Sub Nickel (232-6) 231-4
Spring Mines (171-3) 170-0
Union Corporation (137-6) 138-9
212; Standard 351 small lot; Union 493-9
Minings: Burma Corp 8 8/8; Sutta Stone Lime 100 small odd lot.
Chemical Industries: Bengal Chemical pref 15/4; Bengal Aerating Gas 77 small lot.

Electric Power and Telephones: Barilly Electric 13/8; Benares Elec 14/4; Bengal Telephone pref 17/6; Muzaffarpore Elec 8/14; Muttia Elec 9/8; U P Electric 160 small lots.

Eng. Companies: Burn and Co 7 per cent pref 132; Indian Iron and Steel 6/12; Kumardhuti Eng pref 78 small lot; Kumardhuti Eng pref 78 small lot.

Insurance: Concord of India 12/10; Miscellaneous: B I Corp pref 2/6; B I Corp pref 1/11; Calcutta Trams pref 20/2 ex div; Dunlop Rubber pref 118; Indian Wood Products 36/12; Ma- Theatres As. 5; Oil Howrah 11/8 small lot; British Burma Petroleum 4/7; Paper Mills; India Paper pulp 123; Titagur paper def 8/8; Real Properties 11/10; Midnapore Zemindary 76/8.

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Batel 5/14; Hasimara 43/12; Hattikihra 29/8; Ryonk 55 small lot; Saragaon 13.

Debentures: 5 per cent 1916/15 India General Navigation 108.—A. P.

In Socialism Lies Salvation Of Masses

Fight For Bread Is Linked With Independence Struggle Says Ruikar

(From A Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Nov. 17.
The Annual General meeting of Nagpur branch of the G. I. P. Railway workers Union was held on Thursday evening with Comrade R. S. Ruikar in the chair. After the opening speech of the President, the Branch Secretary, Comrade P. L. Ghanekar read the annual report in which particular reference was made to the increase in membership from 977 to 1100 during the year 1933 and 34. Comrade Ghanekar explained to the workers the various activities carried on by the Union for the redress of their local grievances during the year and further assured the workers that if they paid their subscriptions regularly and brought in more membership and thus strengthened the Union the administration would have to change their attitude.

STRENGTHEN UNION.
He further explained to the workers the various difficulties of the committee as well as the hindrances created in the routine work of the Union by petty bosses, and appealed to the workers to make another decisive attempt to strengthen the Union during the current year. He also asked the workers to render all possible co-operation to the small committees that would be formed in each department to carry on the work on more scientific lines.

Comrade Joshi, then placed the annual accounts before the general meeting and explained every item of income and expenditure during the year under review. He asked the workers if they had to ask any particulars or details pertaining to the accounts, but every one having expressed satisfaction the accounts were unanimously passed.

NEW OFFICIALS.

The following office bearers were then unanimously elected with a committee of eight members, Com. R. S. Ruikar (President), Com. Mohanlal and Aziz Khan (Vice-Presidents), Comrade P. L. Ghanekar, Secretary, Comrade M. G. Pendharkar, and Comrade S. J. Abraham (Asst. Secretaries), Comrade M. W. Joshi, Treasurer and Accountant.

8 HOURS' DAY DEMAND.

The meeting passed the following resolutions:

(1) This meeting strongly protests against the increase in the working hours of the Carriage and Wagon Department and urges upon the Agent to concede the demand of the workers for 8 hours day and a full Sunday off.

(2) This meeting strongly protests against the application of the new scale of pay to ex-strikers re-employed after 16-17-31 and condemns the action of the Divisional Officer at Bhawal in flouting the advice of the Railway Board that the scales should not be applied with undue hardship to the workers.

(3) This meeting urges upon the Agent the necessity of electrifying the quarters beyond the Ajni Indian Institute and the roads in the southern most part of the Railway colony.

RE-INSTATE STRIKERS

(4) Demands re-instatement of

all strikers without delay.

(5) Protesting against the indiscriminate retrenchment systematically carried on in the Engineering Department in Nagpur Division and against the refusal of payment of gratuity to ex-strikers re-engaged and medically declared unfit for the period before strike and requests the Agent to restore all strikers re-engaged to the privilege of gratuity for the full period of their service, leave and passes, etc.

ATTACK ON WORKERS' FREEDOM.

(6) This meeting urges upon the Railway workers strongly protests against the action of the Bombay Government in declaring 5 Workers' Organisations as illegal and views it as a direct attack on the workers' right to organise and freedom of opinion.

ORGANISE PEASANTS AND WORKERS.

After the adoption of the resolutions, the President and the Red Flag were garlanded by Comrade Ramnathan a local G. I. P. Railway employee, Comrade Ruikar rose to deliver his concluding speech. At the outset he thanked Comrade Ghanekar the local secretary and Com. Mohanlal the vice-President for the services rendered by them to the Union even in his absence and expressed great satisfaction at the efficient management of the branch. He also greeted the Nagpur workers for having kept up the necessary spirit in the Union and assured them that he was always at their command.

While surveying the situation in the country he said that unless the peasants and workers were organised talk of independence was futile.

REMEDY LIES IN SOCIALISM.

The movement of the workers was not a movement only for better housing and better wages but that it was a movement for the achievement of Socialism which would be solved and the communal differences would disappear. He further said that hunger was the disease contracted by masses of the Indian people and unless the younger generation took to socialism, the questions of unemployment, stoppage or all exploitation which were agitating the minds of the people to-day would not be satisfactorily solved.

STRUGGLE FOR BREAD.

He welcomed the formation of the Congress Socialist Party and impressed upon the workers that the struggle for bread was interlinked with the struggle for independence. He further appealed to the workers to join the Union in large numbers and thanked them again for electing him again as the president of the branch.

ABDUCTION CHARGE FAILS

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Nov. 20.
The Sessions trial, of Raghu Janu and six others (including the caste-panchas) on charges of having abducted Raghi, a widow, with the common intention of compelling her to marry Raghu against her will, concluded this afternoon before Mr. M. C. Kavishwar, the Assistant Sessions Judge of Thana, and a jury.

The case for the prosecution was that Raghi was married about ten years ago. She had three daughters, who were all married. After the death of her husband about five years ago, Raghi continued to live with her mother-in-law. In May 1933 at a meeting of the Panchas of the Sonkoli caste, she was summoned to explain her alleged misconduct. Before the Panchas she stated she was a widow and had a distant cousin of her husband and was in delicate condition. On two documents, which were not read out to her, her thumb impressions were taken forcibly, despite her protests. When a "pat" (second) marriage was proposed, she declined to marry.

AUCTIONED FOR RS. 110.
Then she was ordered to be auctioned to the highest bidder. Raghu Janu, the sixth accused, who offered Rs. 110, was directed by the Panchas to take her away on his making immediate payment. Liquor was served to the persons present.

Raghi, according to the prosecution, was dragged all the way to

RAILWAY BOARD AND RAILWAYMEN'S FEDERATION

NEW DELHI, Nov. 20.

The ninth half-yearly meeting between the Railway Board and the All-India Railwaymen's Federation will be held here on December 13, and 14.

Subjects for discussion will include the revised scales of pay, staff benefit fund rules, hours of employment regulations for all Railways and wage cuts.—United Press.

Sahad, the village where Raghu was residing. The following night she was forcibly married to Raghi in the absence of her relatives. It was then learnt that Raghi had already a first wife.

Pandu Ambo, the brother of Raghi, was given custody of her sister by the Kalyan Magistrate, when he obtained a search warrant and subsequently produced her before the Court.

The defence was that Raghi had gone with the sixth accused of her own free will, when Raghi had paid Rs. 55 to the Panchas' fund according to the custom of the caste. The prosecution was instituted by her brother out of ill-feeling, when he saw that he did not get the share.

The jury returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty.

Accepting the jury's verdict the Assistant Sessions Judge acquitted all the accused.

Mr. A. V. Chitre, Assistant Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, while Messrs. B. T. Sule and A. M. Mahajan defended the accused.

WINDFALL FOR BENARES 'VERSITY

GADAG, Nov. 20.

A correspondent wires to the "United Press":

"The Prime Minister of Kolhapur Telegraphs to Mr. V. A. Sundaram, Secretary of the Collection Committee, Benares University, that His Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur has donated Rs. 1,00,000 to the Benares Hindu University.

The Savantwadi Durbar has sanctioned Rs. 10,000.—United Press.

Two Years For Country-made Bomb

LAHORE, Nov. 30.

For being found in possession of a country-made bomb, one Chanan Singh was sentenced to-day to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment.—United Press.

C. D. PRISONERS

No Woman In Jail

NEW DELHI, Nov. 20.

At the end of October, 163 Civil Disobedience prisoners were still in jail, of which 92 belong to Bombay, 25 to Bengal and 25 to North West Frontier Province.

No woman is in jail in any province. This time in last year, 3,861 disobedience prisoners were undergoing imprisonment.—United Press.

Foreign Buying Meets Liquidation

UNFAVOURABLE SPOT COTTON DEMAND

Trade And Local Support In Liverpool

PRICES FLUCTUATE WITHIN NARROW RANGE

BOMBAY, Nov. 20. On Monday the New York cotton futures market advanced during the early part of the day on foreign buying but reacted later on long liquidation and unfavourable spot demand. Prices fluctuated within a narrow range with a small business.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The New York cotton futures market opened at a decline of one point with December 12-27. There was some foreign buying which improved prices 6 points from the opening level and December reacted the highest level 12.33 during the first half hour. Thus both high and low levels for the day were registered during the first half hour. Later on there was some long liquidation which resulted in a decline of 6 points and the market closed unchanged to one point down. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 12.55C.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of one to three points. Spot Cotton prices declined 2 points at 12.59C.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of one point with January 6.61. There was some hedge-selling against outside growths which met with trade buying and local support in response to good Egyptian market. Later on the market was steady with New York offering slightly. The fluctuated within a range of 3 points, January highest being 6.62 and the lowest 6.59. The market closed quiet but steady at a decline of one point to unchanged. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 2 points at 6.66C per lb.

INDIAN COTTON MARKET.

The Indian cotton futures market was quiet but steady and closed unchanged. At the close January was quoted 5.02, March 4.97 and May 5.01.

EGYPTIAN COTTON MARKET.

There was fair enquiry for Egyptian cotton. Sakels futures closed at a rise of 3 to 4 points with spot cotton 8.93. Upper futures advanced 2 to 3 points with spot cotton one point up at 7.42.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was steady with a good demand for near positions. Sakels futures advanced 15 to 3 points while Ashmouni contracts advanced 7 to 5 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. December Highest (10-22 a.m.) 12.33-95
N. Y. December Lowest (10 a.m.) 12.27-01
Liverpool January Highest (10-2 a.m.) 6.62
Liverpool January Lowest (10-45 a.m.) 6.59

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS HAVE RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING CABLE FROM NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE SERVICE:

America: Goods recent improvement maintained; Sales some lines exceed production; others below; buyers hesitant follow advance prices; Mill position irregular; activity 80-85 per cent capacity; some mills considering curtailment.

ENGLAND: Inquiry maintained, but week's turnover rather disappointing. Buyers resisting current prices. Continental Mill activity holding around 60-65 per cent capacity.

MESSRS. CHAMBERLAIN AND CO. HAVE RECEIVED TODAY THE FOLLOWING CABLE INFORMATION FROM THEIR FOREIGN FRIENDS:

Liverpool—Chronic shortage of contracts. Trade calling. Absence of hedge selling. Good Egyptian advices. Bullish.

NEW YORK—Tone continues steady. Business chiefly evening December position.

NEW YORK—Do not think market will change much either way. Traders awaiting developments in connection with 1935 acreage.

MESSRS. DEKARAN NANCIE HAVE RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING TELEGRAMS FROM NEW YORK:

(1) "Goods market quiet. December liquidation by longs absorbed by large spot interests. Strengthening technical position. Our opinion remains unchanged."

MESSRS. M. AND B. STERN HAVE RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING CABLE FROM THEIR HEAD OFFICE:

Cotton—"Featureless" but offerings increasing on bulges."

WHEAT—"Price level reasonable but no immediate advance."

RUBBER—"We advise purchase this level."

SUGAR—"Featureless" but steady after December liquidation."

MESSRS. M. AND B. STERN STATE:

Silver—"The Literary Digest of

WALL-STREET MARKET

Nov. 19, 1934

Messrs. Bullard and Karani have issued the following report of closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:

Amer. Iron Power Co.	5
Amer. Fuel Power Gold D.	57
Electric Bond & Tel. Co.	34
Columbia Gas	7 1/2
American Tel. and Tel.	103
Western Union Tel.	33 3/4
Chesapeake and Ohio	44
New York Central	21
Baltimore and Ohio R. R.	15
National Distillers	24
United States Steel	35 1/2
American Smelting	36
Int. Nickel of Canada	10 1/2
Anacosta Copper Mining	38
Cerro de Pasco Copper	30 3/4
General Motors	19
Packard Motor	19
General Electric	11 1/4
St. Paul & N. E.	11 1/4
Chase Bank	24 3/4
National City Bank	21 1/4
Sun Life of Canada	315
National Dairy	17

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Nov. 19.

Broach A/M. Opening 215 3/4; Highest 215 3/4; Lowest 214 1/4; Closing 214 3/4.	
Oomra D/J. Opening 187 1/2; Highest 187 1/2; Lowest 186 3/4; Closing 187 1/4.	
Oomra March Opening 188 1/2; Highest 188 1/2; Lowest 187 3/4; Closing 188 1/4.	
Bengal D/J. Opening 136; Highest 136; Lowest 134; Closing 134.	
Bengal March Opening 137; Highest 137; Lowest 135 1/2; Closing 137 1/2.	
Tei-Mandi for Broach A/M. 1935 (31-3-35) Rs. 17.	
Tei-Mandi for Broach Settlement (21-12-34) Rs. 6 1/2.	

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Nov. 19.

December 56 7/8-7/8d	
March 62 1/2-7/8d	
May 63 1/2-3/8d	

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET.

New York, Nov. 19.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 10-1/4 sellers.

LINSEED OILS.

London, Nov. 19.

Dec. sellers 17/9.
Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt. 18/3.
May/Aug. sellers 18/3.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Nov. 19.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed per lb, sellers 6-3/16.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Nov. 19.

Rupce Paper, 3 1/2 per cent. 70
Indian Stock, 3 per cent. 1948
or later 89-1/2
Indian Stock, 3 1/2 per cent.
1931 or later 97-1/4
Indian Stock, 4 1/2 per cent.
1950/55 113
Consols, 2 1/2 per cent. .. 90-3/4
Conversion Loan, 3 1/2 per cent.
1961 109-5/8
War Loan, 3 1/2 per cent. .. 107-1/2
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. .. 113-1/2
Victory Bonds, 4 per cent. .. 118-3/4
Chartered Bank of L. & A. and
China 16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank
(London Reg.) 134-1/2
National Bank of India .. 45-5/8
P. & O. Banking Corporation. 10-3/4

LONDON METALS.

London, Nov. 19.

Copper Braziers 41-1/4
Yellow Metal 34-3/8
Spelter Hard Indian Brands .. 12-1/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge .. 12-3/4
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool
F.O.B. 228-1/2

LONDON SILVER.

London, Nov. 19.

Silver—Market steady.
Spot 24-5/16
Forward 24-7/16

SEEDS.

London, Nov. 19.

Linseed, La Plata Hull C.I.F. ton
Dec. sellers 29/0/6
Linseed, Calcutta London C.I.F. ton,
Nov./Dec. sellers 21/0/6
Linseed, Bombay London C.I.F. ton,
Nov./Dec. sellers 21/0/6
Rapeseed, Tona (Hull/Cont) C.I.F.
ton, Nov./Dec. sellers 21/0/6
Castorseed, Bombay Hull C.I.F. ton,
Nov./Dec. sellers 21/0/6
Cottonseed, Bombay Hull C.I.F. ton,
Nov./Dec. sellers 21/0/6

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Nov. 19.

Wheat, Ruzaric Santa Fe, parcels
Nov./Dec. sellers 21/0
Wheat, Barletta Russo, parcels, Nov./
Dec. sellers 21/0
Wheat, South Australian, parcels
Nov./Dec. sellers 21/0

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Nov. 20.

Following quiet but steady New York advices, the local cotton market opened today at Rs. 214 1/2 for Broach A/M. deliveries. There was utter absence of any selling and prices improved to Rs. 215 1/4 on scattered short covering. Later on there was a limited turnover with prices fluctuating within a narrow range. There is less inclination to operate at the moment following deadlock in American cotton. The market closed at 3 p.m. as under:

Broach A/M	Rs. 215 1/4
Oomra D/J	188 1/2
Oomra March	189 1/4
Bengal D/J	134 1/2
Bengal March	135 1/2

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 20.

Bengal Superfine	139 1/4
Bengal Fine	138 1/4
Bengal 1/4	137 1/4
Sindh-Punjab Fine	142 1/2
Sindh-Punjab 1/4	141 1/4
Wardha-Hing	195 1/2
Nagpur/Savner	197 1/2
Yamuna	183 1/2
Yamuna 1/4	181 1/2
Arvi	182 1/4
Ellichpur	182 1/4
Amraoti-Berar	181 1/2
Khamgaon	181 1/2
Malkaj	173 1/2
Khandesh	172 1/4
Jalna/Saila	173 1/2
Burwah/Sanavadi	172 1/2
Broach Fine	209 1/2
Malikaj/American	220 1/2
Punjab/American mix	210 1/2
Cambodia	280 1/2
Miraj/Sangli	205 1/2
Compta Good	200 1/2
Bagalkot	185 1/2
Kamala	187 1/2
Rusana	258 1/2
Jinja	351 1/2

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Nov. 20.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales 2 days. This year.

Khandesh	3,199
Central India	16,310
Barad and Nagar	196,620
Hyderabad-Gaonani	581
Berar	5,973
Central Provinces	1,524
Total Omras	598,207
Dholpur	30,069
S. W. Provinces	59,913
Rajputana	1,351
Sind-Punjab	594,133
Broach	156,318
Compta and Dharwar	672,140
Western-Northern	12,466
Cooanada	...
Tinnevely and Cam-	...
bodia	131,859
Persian	1,634
American	3,586
Egyptian and African	329,42,544
Gonila, Burma and	...
Other sorts	2,388
Total	112,405

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sept to 15th Nov.

In full-pressed bales Yesterday. This year.

Europe	80
Japan and China	3,912
Coast ports	5,142
Up-country by Rail	39,620
Altoat in harbour for	...
Europe, China and	6,649
Japan	3,992
Total	220,678

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Nov. 20.

Receipts of various commodities into Bombay up to noon on Monday, November 19:

Wheat	39,428 cwt.
Linseed	2,349 cwt.
Rape, Rai and Mustard	137 cwt.
Gingellyseed	549 cwt.
Poppyseed	121 cwt.
Groundnuts	5,688 cwt.
Castorseed	1,963 cwt.
Chartered Bank of L. & A. and China	1,379 cwt.
Cottonseed	1,411 cwt.
Mowrasood	45 cwt.
Gram	2,116 cwt.
Jowar	538 cwt.
Barley	997 cwt.
Bajra	5,268 cwt.
Coal	1,907 tons.

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, Nov. 19.

December 186-02
March 179 plus 01
May 182-
July 187-

BROWN BOLD LINSEED MAY 1935 VAIDA

Bombay, Nov. 20.

(The Bombay Grains and Seeds Association Ltd.)

9 a.m.	Rs. 6 2/6
12 noon	6 3/0
3 p.m.	6 3/0
5-50 p.m.	6 2/6

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Nov. 19-34

Receipts to date 29,000 29,400
Receipts yesterday 21,000 38,000
Exports to date 170,000 310,000
Stock at Ports 31,900 40,000
Stock at Interior 161,134 215,000
Stock at Liverpool 161,134 215,000
Visible Supply 67,000 81,200
Quantity in Sight 161,134 215,000
Quantity out of Sight 161,134 215,000

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Nov. 20.

Following a decline of 1/4d. in London silver prices, the local market ruled easy today. America is quiet and local professional operators who have large option business were reported selling in London market with a view to depress prices in the local market. Kartak delivery opened today at Rs. 46/6 and declined to Rs. 46/2. It is the usual feature of the local market to rule weak at each monthly settlement owing to legitimate operations which are invariably becoming losing game to outside buyers of option rights. The gold market was fairly steady with a moderate enquiry.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Nov. 20.

B. C. RATE—
T. T. D. D. 1/6
LONDON—
Banks selling T. T. D. D. 1/6 1/32
Banks selling T. T. 1/6 March-June
Banks buying T. T. 1/6 1/16 Nov-Jan
Banks buying D. D. 1/6 3/32 Nov-Jan
Banks buying 3 Mos. 1/6 1/8 Nov

AMSTERDAM—
Banks buying 3 Mos. 1/6 3/32 April-May.

NEW YORK B. C. RATE—

T. T. 270 1/4
Banks selling T. T. 268 1/4
Banks buying T. T. 265 3/4
PARIS—
Banks selling D. D. 565
Banks buying D. D. 555
Banks selling D. D. 55
JAPAN—
Banks selling D. D. 54 3/4
Banks buying T. T. 77 1/2
Banks buying T. T. 77 1/4
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D. D. 112 1/2
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D. D. 91
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D. D. 157
BERLIN—
Banks selling D. D. 91
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 498 3/8 19th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/3 7/8 20th inst.
Japan/London 1/2 20th inst.
Java/London 7/32 3/4 19th inst.
London/Paris 75.59 19th inst.
London/Belgium 21.36 19th inst.
London/Switzerland 15.33 1/2 19th inst.
London/Italy 58.46 19th inst.
London/Berlin 12.39 1/4 19th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.39 19th inst.
London/Amsterdam 7.57 19th inst.
Gold of Sterling Exchange—Quiet.
Tone 46-19 1/2 17th inst. 46-19 1/2 1/2
19th inst.
Silver London Ready 24 9/16 17th inst.
Silver London Forward 24 11/16 17th inst.
Silver New York Ready 54 3/4 17th inst.
Silver New York Forward 54 3/4 17th inst.
London Discounts 3 mos 7/16 p.c.
17th inst. 7/16 p.c. 19th inst.
London Discounts 6 mos 9/16 p.c.
17th inst. 9/16 p.c. 19th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 2 p.c.
Bank of Calcutta 1 p.c.
3 mos 1 1/4 p.c.
6 mos 3 p.c.
Tone—Easy.

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, Nov. 20.

Ready Javara Rs. 12-10-3
S. S. Arabia Rs. 3-8-6
S. S. Hatimura Rs. 3-8-6
Shipment Nov-Dec Rs. 3-6-6
Shipment Jan-Mar Rs. 3-4-3
Shipment April-May Rs. 3-5
Shipment July-Sept Rs. 3-7
Punjab Rs. 12-9
African Rs. 13-9
Savara Rs. 13-12
Kesar Rs. 11-2
Java Spot Rs. 2-30

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Nov. 20.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:

Names	Latest Prices
Wilsons Gold Corporation Ord.	23 3/8
London Tin Corporation Ltd.	6 10/6
Turner and Newall	210 9
Associated Electric Industries	1 4 0
Attok Oil	0 10 7 1/2
Associated Portland Cement	1 15 1/2
Electric Supply Corporation	219 0
Oreum Gold Mining Pre-	0 16 0
ferred	0 14 0
Beira Railways	218 9
County of London Elec. Supply	218 9
Marconi International Marine	111 9
Calender's Cable and Constn.	3 6 3
Co.	2 9 3
General Electric Ord.	2 9 3
London and Thames Haven Oil	4 3 9
Wharfedale	85 5 0
L. M. and S. Ry. 4 per cent	5 3 0
G. & C. Prof.	113 9
International Ry. of C.	5 3 0
America	113 9
Malayalam Plantations	1 13 9
British Rubber Petroleum	0 6 6
Soudan Plantation Syndicate	1 9 6
Ord.	1 0 0
British S. Africa (Chartered)	1 0 0
Pahang Consolidated Ord.	0 8 7 1/2
Indian Copper Corporation	0 2 4 1/2
Ord.	0 1 9 1/2
British Treasury Bills (3 months)	0 1 9 1/2

TEXTILE MILLS

Bombay, Nov. 20.

100 Ahm. Ad.	307 3
500 Bom. Cotton	65 0
250 Bombay Dyeing	831 4
250 Bradbury	108 12
100 Century	309 6

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Who Will Be 'Father Of House'?

INTERESTING POSITION OF RIVAL CLAIMANTS

K. B. Sayyid Rajan Baksh Shah Who Has Undisputed Claim Rarely Speaks In House—And That Too In Urdu!

(From Our Correspondent).
NEW DELHI, Nov. 20.
Who will annex the title of "Father of the House" in the Assembly, is the question which is creating interest here, now that 80 out of 106 elective seats have been filled. It seems that Khan Bahadur Sayyid Rajan Baksh Shah has the undisputed claim to the title, for he has had unbroken membership of the Assembly since its birth, and have been re-elected to the fifth Assembly.

Next comes the rank of Sir D'Arcy Lindsay, who though he has sat in all Assemblies was for three years absent from the country, and joined the last Assembly only towards the end of its career.

There are three other claimants to the continued membership, namely, Sir Kabiruddin Ahmed, Sir Henry Gidney, and Mr. Joshi. In the case of Sir Kabiruddin, election has still to decide whether he will be returned, while the last two can be members of the fifth Assembly only if they are nominated by the Governor-General.

HIS SINGULAR DISTINCTION
At any rate Rajan Baksh enjoys to-day the singular distinction which is heightened by the

fact that he has rarely spoken in the house, and whenever he has done so, he has spoken in Urdu being uneducated in English. He is a prominent citizen of Multan, and has always represented the South West Muhammadan Constituency in the Assembly.

Election results also show that about two-third of members of the Assembly will be altogether new to the House, and that the task of keeping continuity of traditions of the Chamber will fall on a third of the members who have had experience of the house, either in the last or previous Assemblies. So far only 17 Indian members of the last Assembly have been re-elected out of the 73 results already declared, while all the seven European members who have been returned are old members and have been elected unopposed.

Twenty-four members of the last Assembly have been re-elected, and seven members who have sat in the Assembly before, will re-enter the house. The distinction of the membership of four Assemblies out of five, belongs to Mr. B. Das. Mr. Abdul Matin, Chaudhry, Sir Muhammad Yakub and Maulvi Shafi Daudh.

HARTAL IN JUBBULPORE

Sequel To Removal Of Mishra From Municipal Presidentship

NAGPUR, Nov. 20.
A message from Jubbulpore states that sixteen members of the Jubbulpore Municipality are reported to have resigned following the removal of Mr. D. P. Mishra from Presidentship of the Municipality.

Mr. Mishra handed over charge to the new President and then resigned.

A hartal was observed in the city as a protest.—A. P.

JAIL-BREAKERS CAPTURED

Apprehended By Dy. Commissioner Single-Handed

RANGOON, Nov. 20.
Five long-term convicts who escaped on Friday evening from the Yamethin Jail were captured near Lencagan village single-handed by Mr. G. D. Stewart, Deputy Commissioner Yamethin.

It appears that Mr. Stewart on hearing the news set out in a car armed with an iron rod and apprehended the runaways who were then brought back to the jail, by the military police.—A. P.

ELEPHANT RUNS AMOK

Derails Engine And Kills Mahout

RANGOON, Nov. 20.
According to the Bangkok correspondent of the "Rangoon Gazette" a big male elephant at Siracha attacked a locomotive weighing about six tons as a result of which the engine capsized. The engine crew escaped unhurt by jumping out in time.

Afterwards the mahout was thrown into the bushes and trampled to death. Another man escaped with a collar bone broken.—United Press.

RANGOON, Nov. 20.

In connection with the encounter between military police and a party of Shan outlaws near Yamethin (mentioned yesterday) it now transpires that eight more outlaws have been captured as a result of successful round-ups. Four guns have been seized.—A. P.

EPIDEMIC AT SONEPUR FAIR

Fifty Ponies Die Due To Drinking Contaminated Flood-Water

PATNA, Nov. 20.
About fifty ponies are reported to have died as the result of an epidemic which broke out among them at the Sonepur Fair.

It appears that the epidemic was caused by the drinking of contaminated flood-water.

The Sonepur Fair is the biggest mart in India where polo and riding ponies are sold.—A. P.

DISASTROUS BLOOD FEUD

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Nov. 20.
What is believed to be blood feud between two tribes, viz. Theganis, and Chachars, residing on the Sind borders is stated to have resulted in half a dozen murders in the course of past three weeks. In connection with this, the Jacobabad police have effected seven arrests, and seized arms and ammunition.

It appears the trouble started over alleged cattle lifting and it took serious turn. Open warfare with arms and ammunition is resorted to by members of both parties, by waylaying the rival party's members, and surprisingly attacking them. Police who are greatly handicapped by wholesale organised surprised attacks in out of way places have effected the above arrests with considerable difficulty.

The real instigators of the trouble are believed to be leaders of the tribes who are stated to be absconding and hiding in Kalat State. The police are making efforts to secure them.

Japan's Quota To 'Quake' Relief

NEW DELHI, Nov. 19.
Further donations to the Viceroy's Earthquake Relief Fund up to 17th November include contributions made by the public of Japan, received through the Japanese Consulate General, Calcutta, a sum of Rs. 18,204-2-5.

The Viceroy's Earthquake Fund now totals Rs. 60,20,774-5-1.—A. P.



The coffin of Flt.-Lt. Binley about to be lowered into the grave at Sewri Cemetery after military honours had been paid.

"LOGICAL SEQUEL TO ELECTIONS"

Rajah Of Bobbili Should Be Asked To Resign, Says Satyamurthi

MADRAS, Nov. 18.
Replying to a congratulatory address presented to him last evening by the residents of Vepery, at a public meeting on the maidan near the Victoria Public Hall, Mr. S. Satyamurthi made a suggestion that His Excellency Lord Erskine should ask the Rajah of Bobbili and his Ministry to resign, or should dissolve the Legislative Council.

Either of these courses, he said, was a logical sequel to the Assembly elections. The Justice Party had claimed that it represented the non-Brahmins of this province. That claim had now been repudiated and disproved by the fact that most of the non-Brahmins all over the province had preferred to vote for the Congress in the Assembly elections; but for whose support the Congress would not have succeeded at these elections.

Mr. Satyamurthi said he was sorry that Lord Erskine had begun his career by saying that darchy had worked successfully in Madras. On the contrary, it was a miserable failure. He appealed to His Excellency not to repeat that old slogan.

Congratulatory addresses were presented also to Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, President of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee, and to Mr. Sami Venkatchellam Chettiar, both of whom replied, exhorting the workers to keep up their enthusiasm and work for the Congress.

M. S. A. Shafee Mahomed, Corporation Councillor representing the Vepery division, who presided, expressed grateful thanks to the Police Inspector of the Division, Mr. Susimathian Pillai, and Sub-Inspector Deenadayal Naydu for the excellent manner in which they had discharged their duties during the elections.

FOUR INJURED IN FIGHTING

LAHORE, Nov. 20.
The precincts of the Punjab Club, a European club situated in the vicinity of Government House, Lahore, was the scene of serious fighting between Gurkhas this morning, as a result of which four persons, including a woman, were grievously hurt. The quarrel arose over the abduction of a Gurkha chowkidar's wife.—A. P.

Another Physician For Mrs. Malaviya

PATNA, Nov. 20.
On receipt of a telephonic call from Pandit Govind Malaviya, Pandit Bijraj Chaudhary, the renowned Ayurvedic physician of Patna left for Allahabad, this morning, by Sealdah-Delhi Express to attend on Mrs. Madan Mohan Malaviya.—United Press.

KARACHI AIRMAN BETTER

C. W. Ring, Victim Of Khar Smash, Now Able To Speak

MR. C. W. Ring, the Karachi Airman, who was injured in the recent air-crash which occurred at Khar, and is now lying at the K. E. M. Hospital, is reported to be improving.

Enquiries made at the Hospital show that he has regained consciousness and is now able to speak. It is hoped that he will be well in the course of the next few days.

MUNICIPAL BOARD WELCOMES NAWAB

Progressive Measures For Benefit Of Rampur Subjects

RAMPUR, Nov. 19.

The newly constituted Municipal Board of Rampur presented His Highness the Nawab of Rampur this morning with an address, warmly welcoming him back to Rampur. The Board congratulated him on his birthday and expressed its sense of loyalty and complete devotion to His Highness. The Board was yet in its infancy but had been utilising honestly and carefully the powers given under the Act. It expressed the hope that greater powers would be progressively given to it and it prayed for a reduction of electric charges, the opening of public parks and the planning of a well-considered drainage scheme for the town. It thanked His Highness for the grant of Rs. 51,000 given to it and requested that certain sources of income realised by other Department might be transferred to the Municipal Board Department.

PROGRESSIVE MEASURES.
Replying to the address, His Highness said that he had his subjects constantly in mind during his tour. He and his Government had great sympathy with the Board. The Raza sugar factory which he was glad to say, was doing well, had been opened to help his subjects financially, and he was to announce that a yet larger sugar factory was expected to be started in the State in 1935. Technical education and industries had been introduced in his State and they would be extended and improved much further in order to provide greater employment to his subjects. His Highness sanctioned the transfer of the Municipal share of the receipts under certain heads of income from other Departments to the Board. Other departmental questions should be discussed through the authorities of the Departments concerned. The question of opening public parks and

KHAN SAHIB JAILED AND FINED

Cheating Of Karachi English Firm Proved

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Nov. 19.
On a charge of cheating the English firm named Forbes Forbes Campbell to an extent of about half a lakh of rupees Khan Sahib Asmatkhan, son of Mohamed Kassim, was to-day convicted and sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment ten thousand (10,000) rupees fine or in default eighteen months' more imprisonment by District Magistrate, Additional Judicial Commissioner who observed that confidence of reputed English firms would be shaken in dealing with Indians and that confidence ought to be restored, therefore he cannot give anything like nominal sentence. The prosecution alleged that Asmatkhan obtained Rs. 48,100 from Forbes Forbes Campbell who appointed him as guarantee broker for wool at Lahore for forging letters and representing names of fictitious persons.

KING'S SILVER JUBILEE FUND

Mr. C. P. Colvin May Be Appointed Secretary

NEW DELHI, Nov. 20.
The Associated Press understands that Mr. C. P. Colvin, a member of the Railway Board, who is relinquishing his office to-day (20th), will be appointed Honorary Secretary of the King's Silver Jubilee Fund to be started very shortly.

His stay in India is therefore expected to extend till sometime in July 1935.

FIVE YEAR POST OFFICE CERTIFICATES

CALCUTTA, Nov. 19.
The Controller of Currency in a press communique states that during the month of October 1934, approximately rupees 1,00,22,000 were realised by the sale of five year post office cash certificates against Rs. 1,12,16,000 in October 1933 and Rs. 1,15,38,000 in October, 1932.—United Press.

A village chowkidar who had been guarding the railway line between Raiwalla and Hardwar in connection with the Viceroy's special train was knocked down and killed instantaneously last night by the Dehra Dun Express.

starting a drainage scheme were receiving his and his Government's careful consideration. Committees would be formed and they would consider sympathetically what heads of income of other Departments should be transferred to the Municipal Board. In conclusion His Highness thanked the Board for its feelings of loyalty and devotion.—A. P.

Abolition Of Untouchability In Travancore

NATIONALIST LEADER INTRODUCES BILL IN ASSEMBLY

TRIVANDRUM (By Mail)

Mr. Changanacherry K. Parameswaram Pillai, the leader of the Nationalist Party in the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly of Travancore, has sought the permission of the Dewan to introduce a Bill for the Abolition of Untouchability among the Hindus in Travancore.

The text of the Bill is as follows:

Whereas it is increasingly felt by the Hindu community that the disabilities which are imposed by social customs and usage on certain classes of Hindus, commonly known as the Depressed Classes, and which have been in certain matters, even legally recognised, in the adjudication of rights and duties in civil and criminal proceedings, are repugnant to modern conditions and ideas of justice and social solidarity and should no longer be recognised by law or otherwise enforced but should be severely discouraged,

It is hereby enacted as follows:

(1) This Act may be called the Untouchability Abolition Act and shall apply to the whole of Travancore.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in any existing enactment, regulation or order or other proceedings and notwithstanding any custom or usage or

interpretation of law no penalty, disadvantage, or disability shall be imposed upon or any discrimination made or recognised against any subject of the State on the ground that such person belongs to an Untouchable Caste or Class among Hindus, and no court, civil or criminal, shall recognise any custom of Untouchability or base its adjudication on such a custom or usage.

The term "Untouchability" for the purpose of this Bill includes Theendal or unapproachability as practised in Travancore.

The customs of segregation of certain classes of the Hindu community as Untouchable and the social disabilities they suffer from have been the subject of universal condemnation.

There has been continuous agitation on the part of leaders of these classes as well as on the part of reformers among Caste Hindus to do away with the custom, and remove the disabilities.

The Harijan movement and other allied movements have today brought this agitation ahead, and there is at present a great wave of feeling throughout the State for the removal of these disabilities of the Depressed Classes.

The report of the Temple Entry Enquiry Committee appointed by the Government has also made a recommendation in regard to this matter.—United Press.

ALLEGED DUPING BY CINEMA EMPLOYEE

Court Calls For Cheque Cashed At Calcutta

(From Our Correspondent)

HYDERABAD (Dn.)

Mir Mustafa Ali, second magistrate, Hyderabad criminal court has issued orders for the production of a cheque from the Central Bank of India, Calcutta, in a case in which Papalal alias Prithviraj stands charged for the alleged defalcation of an amount of Rs. 39,019.

The facts of the case are that Papalal was employed as treasurer by Mr. Dnyas Dinsaw, proprietor of Royal Rivoli and West End Talkies, Papalal on several occasions is alleged to have kept false accounts and spent nearly Rs. 39,079 for his personal use. He is also said to have cashed a cheque at Calcutta from the Central Bank.

The accused has been enlarged on bail of Rs. 2,000.

MR. SASMAL IMPROVING

CALCUTTA, Nov. 20.

The condition of Mr. B. N. Sasmal who has recently been elected to the Assembly as a Nationalist candidate from Burdwan Non-Muhammedan constituency and who was suddenly taken ill yesterday, following an attack of apoplexy is a bit better to-day, though he is still in a semi-conscious state.—United Press.

Latest Investigations In Science

BANGALORE (By Mail.)

Twentyone papers recording the results of some of the latest investigations in Science were presented at the third meeting of the Indian Academy of Science which commenced sitting to-day at the Indian Institute of Science Sir C. V. Raman presiding. Seven of these were from Bangalore and others had been contributed from Lahore, Agra, Nagpur, Lucknow, Waltair, Madras and Goa.

There was one paper from Europe by the Hungarian mathematician, Dr. Richard Olah on "Congruences with Binominal Coefficients." An interesting set of papers was contributed by the Department of Physics of the Indian Institute of Science and a demonstration was given by Dr. S. Ramaswami of a new phenomenon relating to the properties of metallic films, discovered at the Institute.—A. P.

CHOLERA RAGING IN KAIRA

Epidemic Spreading To Surrounding Villages

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 20.

According to information received here from Kaira, the epidemic of Cholera has broken out there and every day nearly 10 persons are attacked on the average, out of which nearly 2 result in death.

The Civil Surgeon has issued a notice, considering the village under the influence of the epidemic.

It is further stated that the epidemic is spreading to the surrounding villages.—United Press.

NEW CLOTH MILL FOR SUKKUR

Disappointed Dealers' Venture

SUKKUR, Nov. 20.

As several 15 local cloth-dealers who had been to Ahmedabad to make purchases of stocks of cloth were disappointed in getting their supplies, due to scarcity of stock, they have decided to have a first class mill here. Arrangements have been taken in hand and a huge Company is being floated.

It may be known that Sukkur has got already several mills and is known to be Sind's manufacturing town.—United Press.

WORKERS GAIN THEIR DEMAND

FREELANDGANJ, Nov. 20.

Late in the evening, the Enquiry Committee appointed by the B. B. C. I. Railway Administration has intimated to the B. B. and C. I. Railway employees Union, Dohad, to be present at the Enquiry Committee meeting to-morrow morning to consider the statement presented by the Union on behalf the workers. Dohad to explain their grievances mentioned in the statement submitted to the Committee.

Thus the workers have gained their demand of being present at the Committee which was so far refused.—United Press.